THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 48.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIII. NUMBER 51.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1876.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.

IN THE face of the great events which are now taking place in Europe, the following from Mr. Freeman's History of Federal Government, published so far back as 1863, will be, we are sure, read with peculiar interest:

"We may be sure that a day will come when the rod of the oppressor shall be broken; we need no prophet to tell us that wrong and robbery shall not always be abiding, that all the arts of western diplomatists cannot for ever maintain the Barbarian on the throne of the Cæsars and the Infidel in the most glorious of Christian temples. A day will come when the Turkish horde shall be driven back to its native deserts, or else die out, the victim of its own vices, upon the soil which it has too long defiled. Then will Greek and Serb and Albanian and Rouman and Bulgarian enter upon the full and free possession of the land which is their own. Already does Greece, free and extending her borders, Servia and Wallachia held in only nominal vassalage, Montenegro, if, crushed for a moment, yet unsubdued in heart, all point to the full accomplishment of the glorious dream. And when the full day has dawned are those lands to remain utterly separate and isolated, or are they, so many peoples, nations, and languages, to be fettered down by some centralizing monarchy which would merely substitute a Christian for an Infidel master? Here would be the grandest field that the world has ever seen for trying the great experiment of Monarchic Federalism. The nations of the Byzantine peninsula differing in origin, language, and feeling, are united by common wrongs, by a common religion, and by the common reverence of ages for the Imperial City of the Basils and the Constantines. For nations in such a position, the Federal tie, rather than either more complete separation or more close connexion, seems the natural relation to each other. But the traditions of Servia and Bulgaria are not republican; the mere size of the several provinces may seem, in the old world at least, to surpass the limits which nature has in all ages marked out for European commonwealths. One set of circumstances points to Federal Union, another set of circumstances points to princely government. A Monarchic Federation on such a scale has never yet existed but it is not in itself at all contradictory to the Federal ideal. When the day of vengeance and of freedom shall have come, it will be for the people of those noble and injured lands—not for Western mediators or Western protectors—to solve the mighty problem for themselves."

Surely Mr. Freeman is not a political partisan. But it will be also seen that his solution of the Eastern Question is essentially different from that of Mr. Gladstone.

WE HAVE received a poem on "the Empress of India" by Babu Abinashchunder Biswas, Sirsa, Punjab, printed in golden characters. We give the concluding lines:

In mother's arms as children fears forego,
In thy lap th' Ind'an sons no fears do know;
Rajas and Chiefs, peoples from ev'ry part
Proclaim thee "Empress" with their warmest heart.
Indian subjects all conjointly pray—
"*Eternal blessings crown th' Imper'al sway*"!!

THE DELHI Correspondent of the *Pioneer* says: "We were threatened with rain a few days ago, but it has all gone off again for the present. A few showers, to freshen up the place a b t, would be a great blessing: even the trees and shrubs in the Queens's Gardens are befouled with dust. A wash up of the trees all round would add much to the appearance of Delhi." But wait—there are Xmars rains in store!

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy returned the following reply to the address presented by the Municipal Commissioners of Sukkur:

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for the kindly welcome accorded me by yourselves, and your fellow citizens, on my first visit to your interesting town. In the address which you now present me, I recognize with cordial appreciation those sentiments of attachment to the throne which must ever be the best guarantee for sympathy and union between the Queen's Representative and her subjects in this country; and I shall take an early opportunity of laying at the feet of Her Majesty your loyal expressions of gratification at the assumption of a title which so emphatically marks her special interest in this great and cherished dependency of Her Crown. You need hardly tell me of the increasing prosperity which your town has enjoyed since it came under British rule, for I see traces of it all around me and proofs of it in every friendly face. But that prosperity, gentlemen, is primarily due to yourselves and I congratulate you on the success of those efforts in the cause of civilization, education, and commerce, which have placed your town in the van of provincial progress, and secured to it a position not merely satisfactory as regards present, but full of promise for the future. I trust that the rapid completion of the State Railway through your province will bring you ever-increasing wealth and prosperity. In reciprocating the friendly sentiments you have expressed towards myself, I can assure you that my progress towards Sukkur has been a progress towards the most complete enjoyment of that good health, in which you take so kind a solicitude; and, whilst heartily wishing to yourselves, and your town, every blessing which Providence can bestow, allow me to add that I shall esteem it a high privilege if I am permitted to aid in the fulfilment of this wish. I hear that this noble, but fickle river threatens to quarrel with your handsome quays, to glide to softer and more congenial climes. I trust that your welcome of myself this day, as your coming guest, may bring you increased good fortune in the efforts you are making to reverse the proverb and keep your parting friend.

THE STATE of education in Oudh is thus described in the last annual report of Mr. Nesfield, the Director of Public Instruction:

"The Latin students are all from the European schools of Lucknow. The number of students learning English has increased by 132; but out of the above total of 4,958, only about 650 can read and write English readily enough to be fit for employment; the rest are either aspiring to reach that standard, or are learning a little English, less for its own sake than for its usefulness as an appendage to the vernacular. The number of Urdu students has remained the same, but Hindi has gained an accession of 3,687 new pupils. This is chiefly owing to the large number of new primary schools Government and private, which have been opened during the past year. When a village school is first opened, Hindu villagers generally begin with choosing the Nagri characters used in their religious books, and in schools newly founded the Brahmin pupils, being the supposed representatives of the learned class, often give the example to the rest. The three oriental classical languages have all received new followers. Persian students have increased by above 1,000. This is chiefly due to the increased number of students in middle schools, in almost all of which Persian is taught as the second language, and to the increased attention paid to Persian in Urdu village schools."

MR. NESFIELD draws attention to the teaching of Hindi in the schools which he condemns strongly, as it is a language which "no one speaks, and which no one unless he has been specially educated can interpret." And yet the returns show that 30,000 scholars have been studying Hindi. Mr. Nesfield's remarks on the subject are very pertinent. He says:—

"The ancient Hindi literature is quite as legitimate a study to a Hindu as the Persian classical authors are to a Mahomedan or Kayth, but most of the 30,000 pupils referred to are in the lower classes of primary schools, and will never advance beyond that stage. For such pupils, our Hindi teaching is faulty in the extreme. Instead of teaching them to read and write in the Nagri or Kaithi character the vernacular which they speak and know, we are teaching them a language of modern creation, which may or may not have resembled the vernacular spoken before the time of the Mahomedan conquest, but which no ordinary person in these days either speaks or understands. This is the weakest point in our educational policy. How we have been drawn into it, it is hard to say. Possibly our action may to some extent be ascribed to the example set in the North-Western Provinces and elsewhere; possibly we have been too ready to fall into the groove prepared for us by pundits and pedants."

The remedy he proposes is the publication of a special series of books for primary and middle vernacular schools, which can be printed either in the Persian or Nagri character.

MR NESFIELD makes the important statement that "low-caste Mahomedans, as well as low-caste Hindus, do not, as a rule, attend school, but the cause which keeps both away is their own poverty, and not the prejudice of the higher castes." This is the case everywhere.

TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

REFERRING to the Trade Returns of British India for the seven months ending October, the *Bombay Gazette* says:—"The returns lead us again to the conclusion that the Government of India was unnecessarily alarmed when it announced, a few months ago, that it expected the revenue of the country would fall below the estimate for this year. Sir William Muir estimated for a loss of £80,000 in the Customs Revenue, on account of the remissions made by Lord Northbrook; and apparently this sum will be greatly exceeded, for the loss on the seven months in the amount of export duty is £125,000 (the figures being £255,556 against £380,011,) and in the amount of import duty £50,000 (the difference between £961,272 and £911,401). But opium promises to be much better than the estimate. The returns for salt are favourable, and the recent fortunate turn in exchange holds out to the Government the prospect of getting an average rate for the whole year above the 1s 8½d. which was fixed by Sir William Muir, and with which he calculated on still having a small surplus." On the whole, Sir John Strachey need not have much anxiety about the state of the finances, the only dark spot on the horizon at present being apparently the necessity for allowing considerable remissions of the land revenue in certain districts of the Bombay Presidency.

THE DEATH is announced in his 95th year of Sir John Bell, the oldest General, and, with the exception of Field-Marshal Sir John, FitzGerald, the oldest officer in the army. Sir John among much service in all parts of the world, went through the Peninsular campaigns of the Duke of Wellington. Another link of connection with the military career of the Great Duke has also passed away in the person of the celebrated Duc de Saldanha of Portugal, who fell into his hands in 1810, and was sent by him to England.

THE MOST magnificent tent at the Delhi Assemblage, as far as regards the interior, will be that of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir. He has brought down the one he had expressly made for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The inner fly and the shamiana in front are all of shawl work in silk on a pushmeena ground. It is an enormous tent, and the three poles are of massive carved silver. The whole structure is said to have cost a lakh of rupees.

A WRITER in *Scribner's Monthly* estimates the total average annual expenses of a student at Amherst at $700; Boston University $500; Brown $500; Columbia $1000; Cornell $500; Dartmouth $550; Hamilton $450; Harvard $1000; Michigan 350; Northwestern $350; Princeton $600; Union 550; Wesleyan $500; Williams $500; Yale $1,000; Vassar $600. A student at the Presidency College costs the Government Rs. 158. And yet the enemies of high English education in Bengal murmur.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made at Madrid for the establishment of a secular university, wherein the inviolability of science, and perfect liberty of teaching should be maintained; it is meeting with opposition from Government.

THE DIRECTOR of Public Instruction, Madras, requested permission from Government to give six scholarships of Rupees 15 per mensem to any Deputy Inspector or Master in the First Division, who may be willing to temporarily relinquish their appointments for the purpose of joining the preparatory B.A. Class, which is to be opened in the Provincial School of Rajahmundry in January next. The local Government has sanctioned these scholarships.

THE LAW proceedings instituted by Mr. Isaac Butt, M.P., against the proprietor of the *Dublin Daily Express* for alleged libel have been withdrawn. The reason, Mr. Butt states, is on account of articles which appeared in the press, stating that if he persevered in the proceedings it would greatly interfere with the liberty of the press. We wish this spirit were general.

AT THE LAST MEETING of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce it was resolved to memorialise Her Majesty's Government in favour of the proposal to establish an Imperial Museum for India and the Colonies on the Victoria Embankment. The Town Council as well as the Chamber of Commerce of Bristol have likewise adopted a similar course. Sweet is the dance when another pays.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING statement shews the months in the order of unhealthiness in Calcutta in each month, the total death-rate and the death-rate per 1,000 from the five principal diseases:—

MONTHS IN ORDER OF UNHEALTHINESS IN 1875.

From all Causes.

Months.	Death Rate.
Nov.	49·56
Dec.	44·64
Oct.	38·28
March	35·28
Sept.	33 96
April	33·84
Jany.	33·36
Aug.	31·32
Feb.	27·96
May	26·40
July	25·08
June	20·88

From Cholera.

Months.	Death Rate.
Nov.	9·48
March	7·08
April	7·08
Dec.	4·56
Oct.	3·96
Jany.	3·48
May	3·12
Feb.	1·92
June	1·68
Sept.	1·44
Aug.	·96
July	·84

From Fevers.

Months.	Death Rate.
Dec.	19·09
Nov.	17·40
Sept.	15·37
Aug.	15·36
Oct.	14 04
July	11·04
Jany.	10·32
April	9·60
Feb.	9·00
June	8 16
May	8·04
March	7·80

From Dysentry.

Months.	Death Rate.
Dec.	5·16
Nov.	4·68
Oct.	3·60
Jany.	3·36
Feb.	2 64
Sept.	2 64
Aug.	2·40
April	2·04
June	1 92
March	1·80
July	1·69
May	1·68

From Diarrhœa.			*From Small Pox.*		
Months.		Death Rate.	Months.		Death Rate.
Dec.	...	2·53	March	...	6·48
Jany.	...	2·52	April	...	4·32
Nov.	...	2·52	Feb.	...	3·11
Oct.	...	2·51	May	...	2·16
March	...	1·80	Jany.	...	2·06
Aug.	...	1·57	June	...	1·08
Feb.	...	1·50	July	..	·60
April	...	1·44	Aug.	..	·24
Sept.	...	1·44	Sept.	...	·13
July	...	1·32	Oct.	...	·06
June	...	1·09	Nov.	...	·06
May	..	1·08	Dec.	...	·00

IT IS STATED of Cardinal Antonelli, says the London *Examiner*, that he died possessed of immense wealth; it is believed that he left about 30,000,000 of francs. That great Protestant leader, John Wesley, said to his followers: "If I die worth more than a hundred pounds after all honest debts are paid, let any man call me a rogue." Of a worthy predecessor of the Cardinal's it is told, that he was wont, in sign of his succession, to have a net spread over a table at which he partook of the most humble apostolical fare. After he attained the pontificate, a Bishop observed to him that the net no longer appeared on the table. To which the reply was, "Peace, holy father; the fish is caught."

THE LAST official statement about the famine in Bombay gives the number of persons employed on relief work at 2,22,222 as against 1,91,741 in the previous week. On the whole, we are told, the prospects of the crops show no improvement; and it is now too late to hope for any great change in the worst districts, even if rain should fall. On the other hand, the public health is reported generally good; and there has again been a slight fall in the price of grain.

DR. SOURENDROMOHUN TAGORE contemplates to bring out certain loyal productions, in commemoration of the proclamation at Delhi on New Year's Day:—I.—*Victoria Samrajgun*—or a description in Sanskrit poetry of the various dominions of Her Majesty, set to the national music of their respective countries and accompanied with English translations. II.—*England and India*, in two vols. bound in one. This combination is intended to represent the union of the two nations in one brotherhood under the same Sovereign. The book is to be a brief history of England and India, in Bengali verse set to Bengali music. III—A few lyrics of *Owen Meredith* (Lord Lytton) set to Hindu music. The Viceroy has permitted our author to dedicate this book to him, and has presented to Dr. Tagore, as a brother author, a copy of his "Fables in Song."

LORD LYTTON, says *Vanity Fair*, is developing a gift which, though no clue to the weightier matter of statesmanship, is often in the highest degree serviceable to Indian Viceroys and Governors—the gift of facile, pointed, and lively public speaking. Yes, as we said before, it is always pleasant to read Lord Lytton's speeches.

MR. LEWIS M. P, sought to file criminal information against the *World* newspaper for libel. The Lord Chief Justice in refusing the application made the following remarks:

"He was the last man to stand up for attacks of this character on public men, but the court must not allow its desire to stop them to put an unduly harsh construction on language which could fairly be construed otherwise. The case for a criminal information failed, and the rule must be discharged; but it must not for a single moment be thought that the court could look with anything like favour or indulgence on such a series of attacks as has been made on Mr. Lewis in the articles that had been brought to their attention. To say the least of it, they were unworthy of a paper which desired to stand well in the eyes of the world as a fair specimen of the British Press. In discharging the rule they must mark their sense of the conduct of that paper in making Mr. Lewis the object of so much ridicule and attack, by discharging it with costs."

If this decision had come to India earlier, its spirit might have been applied to a recent case.

THURSDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.

A SATKHIRA correspondent gives us an woeful description of the ravages of cholera in that town and its neighbourhood. Most of the villages in Thannas Satkhira, Kalaroah, Magoora and Kallygunge are suffering more or less. There is some medical aid available in Satkhira itself but scarcely any elsewhere. We hope the Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs will direct his attention to this subdivision.

WE HAVE received the Durbar number of the *National Magazine*. It has a long and readable article on the coming Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

THE GYA CORRESPONDENT of the *Amirta Bazar Patrika* states that the District Judge, Mr. Bignold, had a narrow escape from the hands of an assassin. The man is under trial.

NATIVE PUBLIC OPINION of Madras gives an interesting account of each of the native gentlemen, who have been invited to the Delhi Assemblage.

THE EAST makes some intelligent remarks on Sir Richard Temple's Rent Bill. We make the following extract from the article:

"The provision that twice the enhanced rate for lands cultivated with staple products, is the maximum to be decreed for lands cultivated with more valuable products strikes us as unjust to Zemindars. Safflower produces more than 5 times of what rice does to the ryot. So does *Soopary* in Backergunge and Noakhally, and date or *khajur* in Fureedpur, Jessore, &c. Why should the zemindars only get twice the rates for ordinary products? This provision, we fear, will tend to hamper the introduction of such valuable crops.

In Section 7, 10 years is the period fixed within which a ryot is not to be subject to a second enhancement. The period seems to us to be too long. But there seems to be an important object in the wording of the Section, because it is not mentioned that the same ryot is not to be subjected to second enhancement *for the same land*. Without the addition of such words, it would appear that if the rent of one portion of a ryot's holding is enhanced the rent for his other holdings under the same Zemindar could not be enhanced within 10 years.

Section 8 is superfluous, for persons possessing any permanent interest in the land, other than the right of occupancy, such as *Patneedars, Talookdars, Meerashdars &c.* almost always hold their lands upon special agreements."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* gives the following account of the Irishman, who has lately become a Byragi:

"His real name is Stanley, but he has changed it at present for Ramdas. He was the District Superintendant of Police at Indrabad. He was born of Irish parents at Cawnpore, in 1835. His father died when he was an infant, and his mother in the year after the mutiny. He said that some years ago he had a divine inspiration; he heard a voice in the air one day when sitting alone. From that time, though he was still a Roman Catholic, he found pleasure in listening to the songs and conversations of Byragees. In the meantime, one day he went into a jungle to hunt, where he met with a *jogee*, from whom he received religious teachings. He left his pistol on the spot, exchanged his coat and pantaloon for a piece of rag and blanket, and undertook to visit the different places of Hindoostan famed as sacred. He has shaved the hairs of his head, leaving few, according to the custom of the Byragees. He is always turning a string of the beads of Tulshi, and uttering *mantras* received from the *jogee*. He said he is a very fond of *kichuri*, and eats nothing but what is given to him in good will. He has learned to smoke *hooka*. He regularly observes the Akadasi, *i. e.*, a fast once a fortnight, according to the custom of the Orthodox Hindoos. He has abandoned his family consisting of a wife and a daughter. He visited Raja Joteendramohun, and requested him to give him an English translation of any religious book of the Hindoos and was accordingly presented with a copy of the Bhagavat Gita."

THE NAME OF THANA "Auriyaudeh," in the 24-Pergunnahs, has been changed to "Barranuggur," to which village the police station has been removed. Is this the first fruit of the visit of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to Barahanagar?

FRIDAY, 22ND DECEMBER.

HINDU GENTLEMEN of Madras are feeding the famished people in the afflicted districts at Annochutters. We hope the blessed contagion will spread.

IN CONSIDERATION of the great loss of life and property caused by the storm-wave which swept over the town of Dowlutkhan, in the district of Backergunge, on the night of the 31st October 1876 the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the suspension of the Bengal Municipal Act V of 1876 and the remission of municipal taxes in that town for a period of three months from 1st November 1876 to 31st January 1877. We hope the taxes of those who have lost their all will be remitted altogether.

THE NEXT competitive examination for the Native Civil Service will be held on 5th March 1877 and following days at Hooghly, Patna, and Cuttack. Any person desirous of competing at this examination should apply to the magistrate of the district in which he resides, or, if he has attended a Civil Service class, to the Principal of the College where he has studied. Applications will be received not later than the 10th February 1877. The number of places offered for competition is four in the higher grade and six in the lower.

THE HEALTH-OFFICER of Calcutta makes the following remarks in his Memorandum on mortality in November last:

"The death-rate rose in November as it always has risen. It passed the average of the last ten years, but fell far short of the corresponding rate recorded in 1875. Cholera was alarmingly prevalent, and itself accounted for one-half of the addition to the death list of October. Fevers also increased. With regard to cholera however, notwithstanding that the increase usual in November is very largely represented this year, the town as yet appears to comparative advantage. In November 1875 there were 358 deaths, against 259 now recorded. Up to the time when the first heavy rainfall stopped its progress, the disease was continuing to advance on the previous monthly quantities. The heavy recent mortality in the suburbs gives further testimony against 1876 as a cholera producing year. In the returns of the suburbs alone 561 deaths are entered. So far then Calcutta would seem to have derived full measure of advantage from the addition of two hours to its daily period of pure water-supply, though the supply in November was irregular. The rainfall was nominal.

Infant mortality was excessively high in November.

WE HAVE received a copy of the address of the Mahomedan Literary Society to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen on the assumption of the Imperial Title.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE delivered a happy address at the last annual exhibition of the Doveton College. In the course of his address Sir Richard mentioned that the Government had offered to pay half the cost of the education of Eurasian children. Similar special encouragement is given to Mahomedans for education. The Hindus being more eager for education are consistently enough left to take care of themselves as much as they can.

THE RAJA of Venkatagiri in the Madras Presidency has sanctioned an expenditure of two lakhs on relief works in his zemindari which will give employment to two millions laborers. Would that there were a few more such zemindars in the Madras Presidency!

SATURDAY, 23RD DECEMBER.

MR. TWEEDIE, the Officiating Judge of Bankura is on the eve of departure from that district to join his new appointment as Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Krishnagur and Meherpore. Mr. Tweedie during his stay of two years made himself so popular by his amiability of manner and strict and faithful discharge of duties that there is a universal cry of regret at his transfer from the district. A correspondent has sent us a long letter on the subject which we regret we cannot publish for want of space.

THE HON'BLE Ashley Eden has been appointed Additional Member of the Governor General's Legislative Council. We believe this is a temporary arrangement till the Belvedere guddi becomes vacant.

WE ARE glad to learn from the *Pioneer* that the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill has been recently returned to India, transformed beyond recognition almost. Mr. Hope's bantling is believed to have scarcely found a friend among the India Office Council, who possibly trusted, by obliterating its features, to alienate its putative parent altogether.

THE SAME PAPER acknowledges the receipt of three maps illustrating the locality of the Imperial Assemblage. Our contemporary says: "They are exceedingly well executed, and reach us at a moment "when our need is the sorest." Why are not these maps circulated to the press generally?

IT IS stated that a Society for the prevention of cruelty to children, particularly those employed in theatres and circuses, has been started in San Francisco. Will no philanthropist take up the idea of founding a Society for the prevention of cruelty to wives from brutal husbands?

A CORRESPONDENT thus addresses us about the new Rent Bill:

"In this week's issue of your paper, you very justly alluded to the ambiguous wording of Section 8 of the new Rent Bill. We share with you in your opinion that "we do not clearly understand this Section, for in many cases, the rent of such holders of land is not enhanceable at all." Take for instance the case of *Talookdar* or *Mourasidar* who has held land for more than thirty years at a certain *Jumma*, say, Rs. 8, which has been annually paid by him to the Zemindar. His *pottah* vests him with absolute right to the said land. But there is no expressed mention in it that "he would hold the tenure at a fixed rate for ever." Now, is his rent enhanceable under Section 8 of the Bill? If it be, surely then, it will put the dependent talookdars and several petty Zemindars, who hold *pattawara* talooks which fetch them a good income every year, into great difficulties. I hold that it will affect their *status most* damagingly."

A FRIEND thus writes to us from a Mofussil station:

"We learn from your issue of the 18th December that one of the assurances given by the Presidency Commissioner is that no subscriptions will be called for from the public for the rejoicings on account of the Queen's assumption of the Title of Empress of India. Another official luminary however in a neighbouring District has ruled it otherwise. All who are invited to his Durbar on the occasion must attend and all who attend are expected to contribute towards the cost of the rejoicings. A better mode could hardly have been devised to lower an Imperial to a mercenary affair."

WE HAVE received a copy of a fresh application from the daughter of Ameer Khan to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor for the remission of the sentence passed upon her aged father. We have written so often on the subject that we are tired of writing more about it. We do hope that at this time of grace His Honor will shew the clemency of the crown to this unfortunate man.

THE BOMBAY Municipality gave a hearty welcome to His Excellency the Viceroy on his arrival in the western capital. An address was presented to His Excellency, to which he returned a short and sweet reply. As usual his Lordship's sentences are exceedingly well chosen. We give the first sentence: "It is with "pleasures of hope" added to "pleasures of memory" that I land once more in the city from which, eight months ago, I received my first welcome to India, and once more find it my privilege to thank its citizens for the cordiality with which they have received me as the Queen's representative in this country."

WE CONGRATULATE the *Civil and Military Gazette* on the enlargement of its size and its conversion into a daily paper. It is now issued from Lahore.

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IT IS stated that His Excellency the Viceroy has written to Mr. Galway, Superintending Engineer Indus Valley State Railway, regarding the accident at the Adamwaham bridge while the Viceregal train was passing from Mooltan, resulting in the death of one man and the severe injury of another. The Viceroy has remitted one hundred rupees for the wounded man, and ordered a life-pension for the family of the wounded.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 20th December.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day it was decided to postpone any resolution upon General Ignatieffs proposal, pending a reference which has been made to the Queen. Russia has made formal propositions that 6,000 Belgian troops should occupy Bulgaria. Lord Beaconsfield, however, is adverse thereto, thinking it inadequate, and further that it is doubtful if Belgium would accept the responsibility Switzerland has already notified its refusal, Lord Beaconsfield is unwell.

Constantinople 19th December—It is asserted that all the Foreign Envoys have approved *ad referendum* of a proposal by General Ignatieff for the natural occupation of Bulgaria.

20th—Midhat Pasha is appointed Vizier. An Imperial *hatt* states that the nomination of Midhat is due to the desire of the Sultan for good government and satisfactory solution of the questions before the Conference. The manifesto, however, confirms legitimate rights, interests of the Turkish Empire. Foreign envoys here have all received despatches from their respective Governments approving of their decisions. The plenary Conference commences to-morrow.

Rome 19th December.—Signor Depretis, President of the Ministry, declared in Parliament that Italy cannot abandon the treaty of Paris.

ST. Petersburg 18th December.—The *herald* states there will be a neutral occupation of Bulgaria to extreme limit, which is Russia's concession. The Porte, however, rejects any foreign occupation. Turkish armaments are being pushed forward with great energy. Prefatory confabs have ended. No formal resolutions have been drawn up yet. General Ignatieff informed Lord Salisbury that Russia would accept Swiss or Belgian occupation of Bulgaria. England has not yet replied to the suggestion.

Lahore 17th December.—Sirdar Abdul Rahman has, on application, got twelve guns from the Russian Governor, and intends an attack upon Turkistan. The Governor of Maimena asks the Ameer to send an army. Fresh quarrels among the Turkomans are reported. The Governor of Herat advises the Ameer of Cabul to release Sirdar Khan, the head of the Jamshaid Turkomans, as they are about siding with Russia. Safdar Ali, the Commander of the Khandahar Army, visits the Bolan Pass to see what the British Government intend about making a road through the Pass. Afreedees contemplate attacking Kohat.

20th.—News has been brought that a force of fifty thousand Russians is collected at Kargan. An attack on Jamshedi tribe of Turkomans with twelve thousand men intended. The Turkomans said to be preparing for the Russians. Two caravans of Sulliman's Khells plundered at Kattawaz by Kharatis, several men killed. The Akhund of Swat believing he was about to die sent for Nowroz Khan to intrust him with his will, but he refused to go, being engaged in plundering. The Akhund considering his sons unfit desires Nowroz to succeed him, but the people will not submit to him.

22nd.—The Akhund of Swat preached jehad to a large assembly at the Masjid after prayers on Friday. He said the end of the world and the day of judgment were drawing near; the only large Kingdom of Islam was in imminent danger by Feringees, that if Room fall into their hands, Islamism will be at an end: therefore all true believers should prepare for a holy war, offering their lives in the name of God and his religion. In the meantime they should assist the Sultan with subscriptions of money, like the believers in India and Arabia are doing. The Akhund concluded by saying that he would induce the Ameer to join in the jehad.

London 21st December.—The sentinel of the fortress at Belgrade fired upon the Austrian Monitor on the Danube. In consequence of this incident, the Servian Ministry have resigned. The result of the questions pending before the Conference on the Eastern question is closely watched by Persia, and in the event of a war, which is probable, Persia will occupy Bagdad.

Constantinople 22nd December—General Ignatieff as President of the Conference has notified to the great Powers his readiness to open a plenary Conference. The Porte has not yet answered and proclaims the constitution of the Empire.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned books and periodicals : 1. Bengal Education Report for 1875-76. 2. Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1875-76. 3. MacMillan's Series of Text-books for Indian Schools comprising Todhunter's Mensuration and Surveying for Beginners adopted for use in Indian Schools, (2) Bernard Smith's Arithmetic for Indian Schools, (3) Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas, by C. B. Clarke, M. A. F.L.S., F.G.S. Messrs Thacker Spink & Co., 4. Rome's relation to the Bible with special reference to India. By the Revd. K. S. Macdonald, M. A. 5. Sikskakha or a series of papers in Bengali on moral and business training of young zemindars By Barodakant Mojoomdar. 6. Subdakulpa Druma or the Sanskrit Dictionary of the late Raja Sir Radhakant Deb Bahadur, second edition Vol. IV. No. 8 & 9. 7. *National Magazine.* (Durbar Number.) 8. The Indian Muse in English Garb. By Behramji Merwanji Malabari.

ON SATURDAY LAST His Honor the Lieutenant Governor paid a visit to Babu Sasipada Banerjea's Institutes at Barahanagar. An address was presented to His Honor to which he returned a suitable reply. We have received copies of the address and the reply, for which we are sorry we cannot make room for want of space.

WE HAVE received a well-got-up pamphlet entitled "Imperatrix," being Lines by Mr. William Sturgeon, addressed to the Empress of India on her assumption of the Imperial title. Any expression of loyalty and respect on such an auspicious occasion cannot be out of place.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1876.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

DELHI.

ON MONDAY next the New Year will be inaugurated with the greatest state Assemblage ever held in India. The Rajsuya Jajna of Raja Yudishthir, though an event of colossal magnitude, was certainly of less proportion in political significance than the ceremony which India will witness on the 1st day of January 1877. The British empire in the East extends over a far larger area than any that preceded it. The British banner waves over the whole Indian continent, and although there are Indian chiefs and princes, who enjoy political independence, they all acknowledge the Paramount Power of Queen Victoria. Her Gracious Majesty is *de facto* and *de jure* the Empress of India. And to mark her deep personal interest in the welfare of her Indian subjects she has been pleased to assume the new imperial title as an emblem of the intimate connexion between England and India. The object of the Assemblage at Delhi is to receive through Her Majesty's representative the homage of the princes and peoples of India to the British Crown. The arrangements made for the celebration of this auspicious occasion have been designed on a truly grand scale. The poetic imagination of the distinguished nobleman, who now wields the Queen's sceptre in India, has given shape and body to the fairy scene, which will be enacted on New Year's Day. The minutest details have been examined and settled by His Lordship. It is unfortunate that this auspicious event was preceded by two terrible calamities in three important provinces of the empire—Madras, Bombay, and Bengal. A scarcity is raging in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and a most terrific cyclone and storm-wave, the like of which is not recorded in history, swept over the Eastern districts of Bengal, carrying away thousands of men, women, and children, and followed by the fearful scourge of cholera. Happily the measures taken by Government to meet the scarcity in Bombay and Madras seem to be sufficient. In East Bengal the thousands, who have perished, have of course gone for ever, leaving the nation in deep mourning, but the survivors, thanks to their thrifty and simple habits, and the elasticity of their resources, have tided over the consequences of the disaster. The fell cholera is, however, making a dreadful havock. We still hold that the present time is most inopportune for national rejoicings, but arrangements having been already made the Government has of course found it difficult to recede. Accordingly the Victoria Day will be observed with due solemnity, pomp and circumstance as already announced.

The Government has not yet notified the programme of the ceremonies and festivities, which will take place at Delhi. His Excellency the Viceroy entered Delhi on Saturday last in great state. There was a grand elephant procession. We leave it to our special correspondent to describe the scene. The Delhi season will last for a fortnight from the 23rd December to the 5th January, when the Camp will break up. There will be visits to the Viceroy by the Native Princes, return visits to them, review of troops, races, balls, dinners, and what not. The Proclamation will be read on New Year's Day, to be followed by an Address by His Excellency the Viceroy. Some ingenious devices, it is stated, are to be adopted for bringing up the greater chiefs to the Vice-regal dais at Delhi, so that none of them may feel aggrieved at any undue precedence accorded to another. The quadrant of the circle, where all the bluest blood of India will be found, is divided into thirty-six compartments, each of which is approached by a red gravel road cut through the outer band of green. Scindia, Holkar, and such of the other feudatories as are apt to be galled by invidious rules of precedence, have each of them a special road. No one's plumage, says the Allahabad paper, is to be ruffled there is to be to be no envy, hatred or malice on the great day; Scindia is to come up smiling at Holkar, and Holkar peaceably alongside of Scindia. The tents are arranged as follows :

IMPERIAL CAMPS.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in India.	H. E. the C.-in-C. in Bombay.
H. G. the Govr. of Madras.	Chief Commr. of Oudh.
H. E. the Govr. of Bombay.	,, Central Provs.
H. H. the Lieu.-Govr., of Bengal.	,, Burmah.
,, ,, N.-W.-P.	,, Assam.
,, ,, Punjab.	,, Mysore & Curg.
H. E. the C.-in-C. in India.	Resident, Hyderabad, Deccan.
,, ,, Madras.	Agent to Govr.-Genl., C. India.
	,, ,, Rajputana.
	,, ,, Baroda.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attaches, Consuls, and European Press.	Bazaar—Imperial Camps.
Native Press.	Telegraph and Post Offices.
Police.	Punjab Civil Camp.
	Visitors' Camp.

Then follow the Military camps and the Viceroy's Escort. The camps of the Native Chiefs are arranged in this wise :

SPECIAL NATIVE CAMPS.

The Nizam of the Deccan.	The Deputation from the King of Siam.
The Gaekwar of Baroda.	The Khan of Khelat.
The Maharajah of Mysore.	The Deputation from Nepal.

MADRAS CHIEFS.

The Prince of Arcot.	The Zemindar of Pittapore.
The Princess of Tanjore.	,, Ellapuram.

BOMBAY CHIEFS.

Mir Ali Morad Khan of Khyrpur.	The Thakur Saheb of Bhowunagar.
The Nawab of Junaghur, K. C. S. I.	The Rajah of Rajpipla.
The Jam of Nowanugger.	The Sir Desai of Sawunwari.
	The Thakur Saheb of Morvi.
	Nobles.

CAMPS OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN FROM BENGAL.
In one Block.

N.-W. P. CHIEFS.

The Nawab of Rampore G. C. S. I.	The Maharajah of Benares.
The Rajah of Tehri (Gurhwal).	Nobles.

PUNJAB CHIEFS.

The Maharajah of Cashmere, G. C. S. I.	The Nawab of Maler Kotla.
The Nawab of Bhawulpur.	The Rajah of Furidkote.
The Rajah of Jhind, G.C.S.I.	,, Belaspur.
,, Nabha.	,, Chumba.
H. E. Soynid Yakub Khan, Envoy from Yarkand Durbaris.	,, Sukeit.
	The Sirdar of Kulsia.
	The Nawab of Patodie.
The Rajah of Mundi.	,, Loharu.
,, Nahun, K.C.S.I.	,, Dojana.
	The Rajah of Guleria.

CENTRAL INDIA CHIEFS.

The Maharajah Sindia of Gwalior G. C. S. I.	The Rajah of Rudam.
The Maharajah Holkar of Indore, G. C. S. I.	The Maharajah of Punna, K. C. S. I.
The Begum of Bhopal G.C.S.I.	,, Chirkari.
The Maharajah of Rewah, G. C. S. I.	,, Adjeygurh.
,, Oorcha (Tehri).	,, Bijawar.
,, Duttia.	The Rajah of Chutturpur.
The Rajah of Dhar.	,, Beronda.
,, Dewas.	The Rao of Tori.
,, Sumpthur.	,, Jigni.
The Nawab of Jowra.	The Jaghairdar of Paldeo.
	The Thakur of Piploda.
	The Jaghairdar of Alipura.

RAJPUTANA CHIEFS.

The Maharana of Oodeypur.	The Nawab of Tonk.
The Maharajah of Jeypore, G C.S I.	The Maharajah of Kishengurh.
,, Jodpoore G.C.S.I.	The Maharao Rajah of Ulwar.
The Maharao, Rajah of Bundi.	The Maharajah Rana of Dholepore.
The Maharajah of Kerowile.	The Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.
,, Bhurtpore.	

CENTRAL PROVINCES CHIEFS.

The Rajah of Kharond.	The Mahant of Koudka.
,, Sonpur.	,, Nandgaon.
The Rajah of Bamra.	

OUDH TALUKDARS.
In fifty small blocks.

The following is a part of the Viceroy's programme :

Saturday, 23rd December, State entry at 2 P. M.
Sunday, 24th, Attend Divine service in camp.
Monday, 25, Christmasday, Levee at 3 o'clock.
Tuesday 26th, Dinner to Viceregal Council.
Wednesday, 27th, Dinner to Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.
Thursday, 28th, Dinner to Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P.
Friday, 29th, Dinner to Lieutenant Governor, Punjab.
Saturday, 30th, Dinner to the Commander-in-Chief.
Sunday, 31st, Service in camp.
Monday, 1st January 1877, Proclamation followed by grand banquet in the evening.
Tuesday, 2nd, Races, Dinner to the Governor of Madras.
Wednesday, 3rd, Games; Dinner to Governor of Bombay.
Thursday, 4th, Races, Fireworks at 6.30 P. M
Friday, 5th, Leave for Puttiallah in the morning.
On Thursday next there will be a rehearsal of the Viceroy's procession at Delhi.

Major Bradford is in charge of the Politicals, Consuls, and the Press. These gentlemen are the guests of the Government of India, and all their expenses will be borne by the State. The local

Governors will entertain many of those, who have been invited by them. As will be seen from the above programme there will be several state dinners, at which the Viceroy it is believed will announce the changes in the personnel of the local Administrations, and the names of the fortunate individuals, on whom Civil Service appointments will be conferred as tokens of the new imperial policy. The festivities will be wound up with a dinner to the representatives of the Press. It is said that His Excellency the Viceroy will take this opportunity to unfold his views as to the relations which should subsist between the Government and the Press. While rejoicings and festivities will be the order of the day, business will not be lost sight of. The gathering of the Governors, Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners, will afford an opportunity to His Excellency the Viceroy to hold conferences on important matters of State. Several momentous questions we hear have been reserved for discussion and disposal at these conferences.

Bengal in the Imperial Assemblage.

Bengal labors under a disadvantage on occasions of State ceremonies. It has no Chiefs such as are to be met with in the other provinces. It has its nobles and notables, but they cannot claim precedence before the Princes and Chiefs of other parts of India. Besides, Calcutta being the seat of the Viceroy, the luminary of Alipore is necessarily thrown into the shade. We saw this when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales came. The Lieutenant Governor, although His Honor made the greatest exertions to give a fitting welcome in his own province to H. R. H., was necessarily obliged to play the second fiddle in the presence of the Viceroy. Bengal comes under the same disadvantage in respect of the Delhi Assemblage. Nevertheless we must confess that greater attention than was the case in the first instance ought to have been paid to Bengal as the abode of the most intelligent, enlightened, public-spirited and devoted subjects of Her Majesty in the East. The gentlemen originally invited from Bengal were as follows:

The Raja of Cooch Behar	Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadoor
Maharaja Lucshmessur Singh Bahadur, of Durbhanga	Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadoor
Maharaja Moheshur Bux Singh of Doomraon	Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadoor
Maharaja Krishna Protap shee Bhadur of Hatwa	Nawab Abdul Gunny CSI
Maharaja Sir Jey Mungal Sing Bhadur KCSI	Nawab Syud Ashgar Ali Khan Bahadur CSI
Raja Hurbullub Narain Singh of Soubarsa	Nawab Syud Muhammad Ameer Ali Khan Bahadur
The Maharaja of Burdwan	Eldest son of King of Oudh
Babu Degumber Mitter CSI	Eldest son of Nawab Nazim Head of Mysore family

Of these Newab Abdul Gunny and Babu Degumber Mitter have for private reasons declined to go. The Maharaja of Burdwan was invited, but he too has refused to go. We cannot understand why the honor of an invitation was not done to Raja Romanath Tagore Bahadur, the venerable head of the Hindu community of Calcutta. Of course his age and the state of his health would not have permitted him to go, but by his position, his eminent public services, and the high estimation in which he is held by all classes of the community, he was entitled to the bare compliment of an invitation. Then the Houses of Nuddea and Nattore have been completely ignored. It is true that the Maharaja of Krishnaghur is a minor, but so are the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Gaekwar of Baroda minors. At the last moment a few fresh invitations were issued, viz., to Babu Juggadanand Mookerjea, who has been invited as a "representative native gentleman of Bengal, to whom H. R. H. the Prince of Wales paid the high honor of a private visit," Moulvi Abdul Lutief Khan Bahadur, as a representative of the Mahomedan community, the Hon'ble Mir Mahomed Ali, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Prince Ferokh Shah, grandson of Prince Golam Mahomed, Newab Ahmed of the Chitpore family, the Paikpara Rajas, and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. Of these gentlemen the Hon'ble Mir Mahomed Ali and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra have been obliged to forego the honor, the former gentleman owing to bad news from home, and the latter owing to the advice of his doctor, who is of opinion that although his general health is good, still he should not face the intense cold of Delhi, particularly as he suffered not long ago from a serious attack of pleurisy. Some of our contemporaries, we observe, have attached an undue importance to the absence of Raja Jotendramohun Tagore Bahadur, and of the editor of this journal from the Assemblage. As regards the Raja we are in a position to state that he had made all necessary preparations to go; he had sent his tents and had besides rented a house; he was about to start, when certain domestic reasons compelled him to abandon the idea. As for ourselves we thank our contemporaries, who take such a kind interest in our movements; we would, however, have been still more thankful to them if they had not forced us to tear the veil over our private matters. We need hardly tell them that we had considered it a matter of duty to be present at the Assemblage when we first received the kind invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy so far back as August last. We were in correspondence with both Colonel Burne and Major Bradford, both of whom we thank publicly for their kindness and courtesy. All on a sudden there occurred at the latter end of November a case of serious illness in our family, which we are sorry to say has not yet abated, and this unfortunate circumstance has upset all our arrangements. In our case the saying has been too sadly realized—man proposes, God disposes! We have, however, with the permission of His Excellency the Viceroy deputed a special correspondent. We hope the reader will excuse this intrusion of private matters upon his attention, but we are obliged to make it in order to remove the erroneous impression, which certain remarks of some of our contemporaries, though made with the best of intentions, were calculated to convey to the public. The representatives from Bengal are after all not few, but it would have been graceful if all the invitations had been issued in the first instance. The lateness has led to a suspicion that these supplementary invitations were an after-thought. A few others should also have been included. Some of the principal pundits from the most noted seats of learning might, as we had suggested before, have fitly been asked. The *Mirror* has for obvious reasons kept the name of Babu Keshubchunder Sen on the back-ground, but this gentleman, whom the Queen did the honor of inviting to a dinner, might appropriately have been asked by the Government of Bengal to the Assemblage in honor of Her Gracious Majesty. As regards the representatives of the Native Press we cannot understand why the editors of the *Bengalee* and the *Sahachur* have been omitted, while others of less note and importance have been invited.

The Chota Assemblages.

We were the first to suggest Chota Durbars in the principal towns throughout the Empire on the Proclamation Day. This idea we are glad to observe is to be carried out. At the sudder station of every district a local durbar will be held by the Magistrate, and at the head-quarters of each Division by the Commissioner. In Calcutta the ceremony will be performed by the Presidency Commissioner as the senior executive officer in the capital. We observe that objection has been taken to him on the ground that Calcutta is not under that officer. We have also heard it said that so long as Messrs. Schalch and Money are in Calcutta, the Presidency Commissioner cannot be considered the senior executive officer. Besides, we have seen it stated that the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality is the proper representative of the Government and the citizens in the capital. Further, it has been mentioned that the Judges of the High Court hold much higher rank in the table of precedence, and that one of them should have been selected for the performance of the ceremony. We cannot deny that there is much force in these objections. But we believe the reason why the Presidency Commissioner has been selected is that the durbars for the 24-Pergunnas and Calcutta will be held together. Perhaps the brusque manners of Mr. Buckland has some connection with the objections, which have been taken to his selection, but we are satisfied that he is anxious to discharge his new and honorable function well, worthily and satisfactorily. We are however afraid that the assemblage at Calcutta will be a somewhat tame affair. The non-official European community seem to be utterly indifferent; there were a very few of them present at the special meeting convened for the purpose of making the arrangements; the native community of course consider themselves to be in duty bound to co-operate in this demonstration of loyalty; but their enthusiasm has been somewhat chilled by the neglect of the capital on this auspicious occasion. Calcutta was the legitimate place for this imperial ceremony; the enthusiasm which it shewed in receiving H. R. H. the Prince of Wales did merit some recognition; even the arrangements for a secondary Assemblage were postponed till the eleventh hour. Some surprise has been expressed that while at Bombay the Parsis and Hindus have held separate meetings to adopt congratulatory addresses to Her Majesty the Queen, no public meeting has been held in Calcutta for the purpose. We cannot answer for the European community, but as regards the native community we may mention that they hold that the proper time for such an address will be when the Proclamation is issued. This was the course followed when the Royal Proclamation by which Her Majesty assumed the direct Government of India was issued in 1858. It was at that meeting the late Babu Ramgopal Ghose delivered his celebrated loyalty speech, which if made in England, said Mr. James Hume, would have won the speaker a knighthood. We believe Mr. Buckland is endeavouring his best to make the chota durbar at Calcutta as effective as possible. We would, however, suggest to the citizens the propriety of demonstrating their loyalty and satisfaction by making a spontaneous illumination. It need not be expensive, but as a free-will offering it will be appreciated by Her Gracious Majesty. There will be fireworks on the maidan at the expense of the Government, but this mark of rejoicing ought to be supplemented by some demonstration by the people themselves. According to oriental traditions the celebration of auspicious events of this kind is attended with alms-giving to and feasting of the poor. We hear that the cost of the canvas pavillion is estimated at Rs. 17000; it would have been in consonance with the oriental feeling, if this sum had been applied to a general feast on the maidan to the poor of this city. The Durbar might have been held at the Town Hall, or in open air, and the money to be spent upon the canvas pavillion appropriated to the feasting of the poor. Such an arrangement would have been a most fitting celebration of the Imperial Day. In the districts great preparations are being made for rejoicings. There will be fireworks, in some cases at the expense of the Government and in others by private subscriptions; nautches and other entertainments; distribution of alms and clothes. There is a spirit of generous rivalry in this respect, which is much to be commended. Certificates of honor will be distributed, and although the really sensible portion of the community do not set much value upon them, still as the thing is to be done, we hope it will be done with due discrimination. Otherwise this measure may do more harm than good. It may cause heart-burning and discontent, which ought to find no place on such an auspicious occasion as the present. There is another point to which we wish to draw the attention of the officers, who will hold the chota durbars. We hope they will raise no question of precedence. Such a question will not be raised at Delhi, and the same example ought to be followed elsewhere. If it be raised, it may lead to many to stay away. We have seen a form of invitation issued by a district magistrate. It is most peremptory in tone. It says that all loyal subjects of the Queen are expected to attend unless prevented by severe illness. It would have been well if the magistrate had stated that there would be no question of precedence raised in seating the gentlemen at the Durbar. At Rajshaye a Durbar was lately held by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and the question of precedence having been raised, the greatest dissatisfaction prevailed among the representatives of some of the most ancient and honored houses in that district. We wonder that such an astute governor as Sir Richard Temple should have thrown this apple of discord among the zemindars of Rajshaye, who were all equally anxious to do him honor. But we do hope that this mistake will not be repeated. We are surprised to learn that

the Government of India has ruled that the vernacular language in which the Proclamation is to be read shall be the Hindusthani. In Bengal the exclusion of the Bengali language would be a gross insult to the people of the province. By all means let a Hindusthani or Persian translation of the Proclamation be read, but the Bengali language ought not to be *tabooed*. We believe in Calcutta a Bengali translation will be read, but the same course ought to be observed in other districts of Bengal.

THE CYCLONE-STRICKEN DISTRICTS.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has written a second minute on the effects of the late cyclone in the Eastern districts. It is a disappointing document. It professes to give some further remarks on the effects of the cyclone and the storm-wave in the Sundeep group of islands. Sir Richard says, "on the 19th of November I deputed Mr. F. H. Pellew, of the Civil Service, to the Sundeep group of islands he being an officer specially experienced in relief operations elsewhere, and also having formerly served in Eastern Bengal. He has now returned from his deputation, and I wish to record briefly my impressions regarding the Sundeep group of islands after conferring with him." His Honor then goes on:

"The Sundeep islands differ in some respects from those of the other islands which I described in my Minute of the 21st ultimo. Being of older formation, the ground in Sundeep proper is somewhat higher towards the centre. The habitations, instead of being scattered in little hamlets, are towards the centre collected into large villages well protected by trees, and (what was very important) having large tanks with high banks round them. Consequently, although towards the shores of the islands the people were swept off exactly in the manner I previously described, yet towards the middle they for the most part escaped, as the wave was not relatively quite so high, and the trees were more efficiently protective, apparently checking the rapidity of the wave, and allowing the poor people a few minutes of time, during which they crowded on to the banks of the tanks, and so kept their heads above water. In the outer villages towards the shores the mortality was quite as sad as anything that has been reported. In the inland villages it was fortunately less. On the other hand, the storm-waves here came from the south, that is from seawards, and receding left the tanks and other drinking water brackish (instead of being fresh, as was happily the case in Hatea and in Backergunge), and caused the stagnant water, remaining after the wave had passed, to be fœtid. Thus cholera set in soon after the first disaster. Then on the 23rd November there came a storm of wind and rain (the ghost, as it is called, of the cylone), suddenly lowering the temperature of the atmosphere and sorely chilling the houseless people. This fresh misfortune aggravated the choleraic plague. Thus Mr. Pellew found the people in a state of deep depression. It seemed as if the survivors of the cyclone-wave would slowly perish by pestilence. Every arrangement which forethought could suggest had been begun by the local authorities, and has been carried out further by Mr. Pellew. Native medical officers with medicines have been stationed at appropriate places. Additional Assistant Surgeons have been despatched from Calcutta. The Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Coates, was deputed to Chittagong during November; he is already at work on these islands. The cholera is abating in the north part of the islands, but is still bad in the south, and there is no knowing when it will cease there. Wherever the cholera has abated, there the people are rebuilding their houses, and rehabilitating themselves altogether. They have supplies of food, also a fair crop on the ground; but the reaping and harvesting is delayed, because the cultivators are tending their sick and burying their dead. In one part of the island there is a Government estate; in another part an estate under the Court of Wards. There will be no difficulty in making advances to distressed cultivator. These will be needed, as the destruction of the cattle was almost total and absolute. The plundering and other attempts at mischief have been stopped."

But we want facts and not general remarks. We wish to know how many doctors have been sent, who are they—whether Assistant Surgeons or Native doctors, how have they been posted, what is the area of the circles allotted to them each, on what system are they working, are they visiting house-to-house or attending to those only, who come for help, are they giving medicines only or providing nourishment, what is the rate of mortality in the afflicted villages, where is it the greatest, is there good drinking water in those villages, if not, what means have been taken to supply it, have the salt-water tanks been reclaimed, have the dead bodies, which gave rise to the pestilence, been removed, &c? The public would have been grateful to His Honor if he had favoured them with information on these vital points. According to newspaper reports about 5000 persons in Backergunge, 10,000 in Noakhally, 15,000 in Chittagong, and 15,000 in the Sundeep group of islands, according to Mr. Pellew, have been carried away by cholera. This is frightful mortality—45,000 persons snatched away by one fell swoop? Could not this have been prevented to some extent? Of course the ravages of cholera, when it rages epidemically, cannot be easily arrested, but the question arises—has the Government done all that it could do and should have done? We said before with the information before us that the ryots in the suffering districts, particularly in Backergunge, had sufficient elasticity of resources to set themselves up without extraneous aid, but at the same time we were of opinion that unless the Government gave medical relief promptly and sufficiently, the sufferers would be quite helpless. We are told that the Government was busy in organizing medical aid, but we repeat we want facts. We observe that the Lieutenant Governor acknowledges in handsome terms the services rendered by Mr. Pellew. But His Honor has not condescended to publish Mr. Pellew's report. Seven weeks have passed away since the sad catastrophe occurred, and in the beginning the Government was energetic enough in supplying the press with the reports of the local officers about the devastations of the cyclone and the storm-wave and the early measures adopted by the local officers. But since then there has been a dead pause—we hope there has been no dead pause in action too. How is it that no reports have been given to the public as to the manner in which the Government is working to save the people from the ravages of cholera? The second minute of Sir Richard Temple affords no light whatever on this important point. On the other hand we are glad to learn that the wealthier zemindars are exerting themselves nobly in helping their tenantry. Mr. Harvey, manager of the Paikpara estates, went personally to the scenes of distress, made the fullest enquiries, and gave substantial aid to the ryots. Babu Kallykissen Tagore, another rich zemindar, has subscribed Rs. 2500 to the Relief Fund, and has also been rendering assistance to his own tenantry. We have seen that Newab Abdul Gunny has subscribed Rs. 5000 and Maharani Shurnomoye Rs. 3000. We are told that Babu Doorga Mohun Das, the well known pleader of the High Court, who has property in Backergunge, has subscribed Rs. 1000. Babu Brojendracoomar Rai Chowdry, another zemindar, has we are informed been liberal in affording relief to the sufferers. All this is very gratifying. But the greatest want in the afflicted districts is medical aid and delicate nourishment, which the ryots cannot easily procure, and which the Government ought to supply. But the Government has vouchsafed no information as to whether this prime want has been duly supplied.

It would appear that the total number of deaths given in the Lieutenant Governor's first minute was not quite correct. His Honor says: "The estimate now given of mortality in the Sundeep group of islands differs somewhat from that given in my Minute of the 21st November. Out of a population of 87,000, I understood that 40,000 had perished in the catastrophe. Mr. Pellew makes out that not more than 25,000 perished at first, but that serveral thousands have since died from the effects of the catastrophe, and some thousands are still dying. He fears that, before this sad affair is ended, the mortality will fully equal the higher estimate of 40,000." The same we are inclined to think is true of the other tracts. We dare say the Government has called upon the local officers for full and correct returns of mortality, and these ought to be published without delay. The rate of mortality from cholera seems to exceed the number of deaths from the storm-wave in some places. Thus Mr. Pellew says: "The mortality generally in South Sundeep threatens to exceed the mortality from the inundation. The returns for 33 beats (with a population of 10,855 souls) give the deaths by drowning as 1,063, whereas those from cholera in the same tract have already amounted to 764. In Gachooa 111 people have died in a population of 1,033. In Dublaphar 83 have died in a population of 236. In Amanulla 84 have died in a population of 692. The greatest mortality from cholera is in the central portions of the islands, where the mortality from inundation was comparatively trifling." We fear no true account of mortality from the storm-wave will be ever obtained, but the facts so far as practicable ought to be ascertained and tested. We cannot rise from a perusal of the second minute of Sir Richard Temple without feeling that perhaps cholera has proved a greater calamity than the storm-wave, at least in many parts of the afflicted area, and that there is no evidence to shew whether the Government has done all that it could and should have done in this crisis.

NATIVES AS CIVILIANS.

REPRESENTING the public he does, our contemporary of the *Englishman* has given three articles, in which he takes serious objections to the nomination of the two native gentlemen, whose names have been announced in the papers, to the District Magistracy and District Judgship. We do not wish to enter into the personal question, for personal discussions are always unpleasant. At the same time we must protest against the spirit in which our contemporary has thought fit to drag the names of two undoubtedly deserving servants of Government. In his third article our contemporary quotes our opinion in support of his position, but he overlooks the distinction, which we made between the executive and judicial branches of the service. We do hold that the appointment of natives to the executive service by nomination is open to grave objection, as it is calculated to lead to favoritism and jobbery. But this objection does not apply to appointments to the judicial service. The admission to that service is hedged in by rules which tend to reduce favoritism and jobbery to a minimum. A candidate for employment in the subordinate judicial service must be a law graduate of the University, and must also produce a certificate of practice at the bar for a certain number of years. Once appointed his promotion depends upon his own merits, and his elevation to the District Judgship will be in the natural course of promotion. In our humble opinion as we said before there ought to be no distinction of covenant or no-covenant in the appointment to and promotion in the judicial service. The time has arrived as Sir Charles Trevelyan remarked not long ago for doing away with the monopoly of the covenanted service so far at least as the judicial service is concerned.

With regard to the rumoured appointment of Babu Grishchunder Ghosh, Subordinate Judge of Tirhoot, to a District Judgship, the *Englishman* admits the superior qualifications of that gentleman. Our contemporary says, "he is we see an officer of about thirty years' standing, and one of the seniors of the Subordinate Judicial Service. He is said to be an officer of good reputation, having, besides long experience, considerable natural ability, and a faculty of making the most of both, which is possibly not his least valuable quality." The writer has heard from his "Tirhoot friends that he is probably not always so sound as he is pretentious, and his manner to non-officials, who have to appear before him, is often not all that could be desired." We were prepared for this opinion from the "Tirhoot friends" of the *Englishman*. It was before Babu Grish Chunder we believe some of the planters or their assistants instituted the Famine profits cases, and it was his saga-

city and firmness, which led to certain disclosures, which it was sought, some say with the exertions of high officials, to hush up. Although we do not know who the *Englishman's* "Tirhoot friends" are, it is presumable that their testimony is not quite disinterested. Whether the Babu is more pretentious than sound the High Court and the Government are in a position to judge from the work he has performed, and when he has been named as the first Subordinate Judge fit to be raised to the District Judgship, this objection may be dismissed without further notice. Then we are told that his manner to non-officials, who have to appear before him, is often not all that could be desired. This we should think goes more in favor of than against the Babu. It shews that he is not a man to be browbeaten. But the *Englishman* charitably says that "these are faults which are not uncommon, and must not be made too much of." Our contemporary is kind enough to say, "we have, indeed, no wish to undervalue the merits of the old gentleman, who has, we believe, served Government as well as any of his class. We are quite prepared to allow that in respect of efficiency, his position is indefinitely stronger than that of the other Government nominee; and this has been shown by the fact of his nomination being approved by his own service, and by his countrymen generally. The question, however, remains whether the fact of his having given satisfaction to his superiors as a subordinate Civil Judge, of itself qualifies him to become the Chief Civil and Sessions Judge of a district. And what are our contemporary's objections on this point?" The writer thinks that he is a better judge of this matter than the Lieutenant Governor. He says, "we are, we think, qualified to give a more independent opinion; and in a matter which so closely affects the administration in its relation to the public, there are considerations which are plain enough even to a non-official mind." Certainly, and the arguments he brings forward sufficiently prove his qualification to give a "more independent opinion." Let us see what this "more independent opinion" is. Our well-informed contemporary says: "We see very clearly, for example, the great difference that exists between the position of a Subordinate Civil Judge, working directly under the eye of the District Judge, and that of the District Judge himself. The action of the former is practically limited to the trial of such cases as are made over to him by his superior, and his proceedings come under the scrutiny of the District Judge, to whom he is primarily responsible. The position of the superior officer is very different, for though he is responsible to the High Court and to Government, this responsibility cannot be enforced so promptly or with such precision as to prevent the Judge being in many matters irresponsible." We confess that we do not "see very clearly" that the writer does "see very clearly" the distinction he draws. True, the Subordinate Judge decides the cases referred to him by the District Judge, but as a matter of fact almost all important and difficult cases are tried by the Subordinate Judge. For one civil case tried by the District Judge the Subordinate Judge perhaps tries ten, and the power of transfer vested in the District Judge means a good engine of relief to himself. As for appeal to the High Court the decisions of the Subordinate Judge in all suits involving value above Rs. 5000 are appealable to the High Court, and so the work of the Subordinate Judge comes under the review of the High Court as much as or perhaps more than that of the District Judge. And it is upon this review that the High Court Judges have come to the conclusion that the work done by the Native Subordinate Judges is oftener better done than that performed by Civilian District Judges, and hence the outcry against the latter. We are well aware that the Subordinate Judge is dependant upon the good will of the District Judge for promotion, and it is a most unhealthy dependance. It lays the axe at the root of the independence of the subordinate judicial service. With regard to the administrative duties of the District Judge, they are neither numerous nor difficult, and as the native has never been tried in the discharge of those duties it is unfair to condemn him untried. When the subject of the appointment of natives to the bench of the High Court and to the Councils was first mooted, the same "public" whom the *Englishman* professes to represent had raised a hue and cry, but the experience of the last twelves years has demonstrated the usefulness and efficiency of the educated natives on the bench of the High Court and the Councils. The highest authorities in the land from the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court to the Lieutenant Governor, the Governor General in Council, and the Secretary of State, have borne ungrudging testimony to the ability, independence and high character of the distinguished native gentle men, who occupied the bench of the High Court, and whose untimely death the nation mourns, we mean Justices Shumbhunath Pundit, Dwarkanath Mitter, and Unoocoolchunder Mookerjea. Similarly let the Native be first tried on the District Bench, and it will be then time to say whether he is competent or not. We protest against the principle of the Jetwood trial—execution first and enquiry and trial afterwards.

The *Englishman* has "a stronger objection" to the appointment of native judicial officers to the District Bench than their present dependance upon the District Judge. Our contemporary says: "The work of a Subordinate Judge lies entirely in the Civil Department; he has no criminal powers. Now, the most important work of District Judge is on the criminal side of his Court, as Sessions Judge, and as the authority to whom appeal lies in all the more important criminal cases. This is a department in which, we understand, the Subordinate Judge has absolutely no experience, except, perhaps, such as dates from twenty or thirty years ago, when he may have been a pleader; and such experience we may fairly set down as likely to be worse than useless to him under the widely different conditions of the present time." Granted, but how does the matter stand as regards the Civilian District Judge. Sometimes he is drafted from the post office, sometimes from the customs' house, sometimes from the registry office, aye from every nook and corner of the official chamber filled by the fortunate members of the Civil Service, and if he is considered fit to exercise the extensive powers of the Civil and Sessions Judge of the District, is the native Subordinate Judge, who has spent the prime of his life in judicial work, unfitted to exercise criminal powers as a Sessions Judge? An amusing instance of judicial fitness comes to our mind. Our readers are familiar with the name of Mr. J. R. Colvin, a name which will always shine with lustre in the annals of the Indian Civil Service. This gentleman was pitchforked into the Judicial Service from the Tennasserim Provinces, of which he was Commissioner. When he was appointed, he told a friend of us that he laughed at the idea of the Government to make him a Judge of the Sudder Court, when he had never tried a civil suit all his life, and when he had never turned to the Regulations and Acts except for some work in the executive line. And yet he proved one of the best Judges that ever sat on the bench of the Sudder Court. It might be said that he possessed rare natural gifts, which could not be claimed for ordinary humanity. But how can our contemporary get over this fact that apart from the elevation of civilians to the District Judgship from the post office, the customs' house, the opium godown, and the survey fields, those who are promoted from the magistracy have not been accustomed to try civil suits at all, and if they are deemed competent to try civil cases, why should the Subordinate Judges, who do civil work, be considered incompetent to try criminal cases? Surely things which are equal to the same things are equal to one another. Possibly our contemporary is probably not aware that formerly native judicial officers used to be vested with the powers of Magistrate, and the same course may now be followed with advantage. As graduates in law they studied both civil and criminal law, and though in after life it was not their business to administer the criminal law, their judicial habits and experience will at once enable them to master the criminal law and procedure. A man of strong common sense and good knowledge of law can easily train himself for the sessions work. When the jury system was first introduced the Judges of the High Court had to teach the District Session Judges the very elements of charge to the jury, but many of them have now become accustomed to it. And then which is the more difficult part of the work—the trial of civil suits, the law relating to which is scattered over volumes of Hindu, Mahomedan and British law with reams of precedents and constructions, or the trial of criminal cases, the law relating to which is principally contained in two Acts, the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code? So much for the want of experience of the subordinate judge in criminal cases. Then our contemporary has served up the bug-bear of the Black Act. He says: "Nor must it be forgotten that we have as yet said nothing regarding cases in which Europeans may be concerned. Is it contemplated that they should be dealt with by the Native Judge? This is a question to which the European community is entitled to expect a very clear and satisfactory answer before it can give any support to the present scheme. We assume that provision is to be made for Europeans being tried by European Judges; but the arrangement, whatever it might be, would be anomalous and most inconvenient." Well, we have only a few words to say in reply. The Native civilians, who have entered the service through the door of competition, cannot, such is the crime of color, try or commit European British subjects in criminal cases: They will doubtless rise to the District Bench in course of time; one of them is already a sessions judge in Bombay, and how is the anomaly to be met in their case? But the strangest anomaly is that there should be one set of criminal judges for the Indian subjects of the Queen and another set for her British-born subjects, and if our contemporary was reasonable and just, he should have condemned the greater anomaly, which is a serious reflection on the character of British rule in India. The last objection he takes is the age of Babu Grish Chunder Ghose. This is a personal remark which we wish the good sense and good taste of the writer had avoided. Perhaps he has not seen the Babu, otherwise he would have been at once satisfied that the subject of his remarks is physically quite competent to perform his work for at least ten years to come. But what strikes us as most unfair is that the writer should have raised objection to the appointment of the Babu on the score of his age when he knows that some of the "grave and reverend seigniors" of the High Court are much older than this "obnoxious Babu," and yet no one takes objection to them on the ground of age. How old was Sir Barnes Peacock when he was first appointed Chief Justice of the High Court and also when he retired? May we venture to ask with all deference how old is Sir Richard Garth, and is he considered physically unfit to discharge his onerous duties, though he has come at his somewhat advanced years to a climate to which he was not accustomed, but to which Babu Grish Chunder was born?

Our contemporary has wisely abstained from remarking on the policy of the new appointments. Perhaps on this point he does not consider himself qualified to "give a more independent opinion," though we should think that representing the "public" he does, he has a better claim to be heard on the policy than on the personal qualifications of the nominees. He says, "we know that the policy has far higher sanction than that of the authorities in India, and that neither Sir Richard Temple, nor Lord Lytton, is responsible for that." We humbly think that neither Lord Lytton nor Sir Richard Temple will take this as a compliment. We do believe that they desire the elevation of the children of the soil to offices of emolument, trust, and responsibility, and that they prize the opportunity, which has been afforded to them to make the first appointments.

KHELAT.

PUBLIC attention has been turned to the political relations of our Government with Khelat. His Excellency the Viceroy lately met the Chief and Sirdars of Khelat on the Sind frontier, and ratified an important convention. We glean the history of British relations with this border state from the facts furnished by Mr. Aitchison. This State, which belongs to the Brahui Khans of Khelat, extends from the Mekran coast to a distance of about 400 miles north, and about the same distance from the Sindh frontier to the west of the provinces of Punjgoor and Kedge. The allegiance of

the outlying provinces to the Khan is, however, little more than nominal, and their Chiefs omit no opportunity of asserting their independence. The first Khan of any note was Abdullah Khan, who, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, affected to be independent of the Delhi empire and reduced several provinces to his rule. During the reign of his son Mahabut Khan occurred the invasion of India by Nadir Shah and the annexation of the whole of the territories west of the Indus to his dominions. On the dismemberment of the Persian empire after the death of Nadir Shah, Khelat formed part of the territories over which Ahmed Shah Abdali established his supremacy. Mahabut Khan, who was unpopular with his Chiefs, was deposed by Ahmed Shah, and his younger brother Nusseer Khan was appointed to rule in his stead. From this time the power continued with the younger branch of the family till the ill-advised attempt which the British Government made after the Afghan war to change the succession. From the time of Nusseer Khan the chiefs remained faithful in their allegiance to Cabool. In their internal government they acted in concert with the Chiefs of Sarawun and Jalawun, who held the position of hereditary counsellors. The office of minister was also hereditary. Mehrab Khan was a well-meaning but weak ruler. He disgusted his Chiefs by surrendering himself to the influence of one Daood Mahomed, a man of low extraction, for whom he sacrificed the hereditary minister Futteh Mahomed. Daood Mahomed, however, was killed by Futteh Mahomed's son, Naib Moolla Hossein, who was restored to the hereditary office, but who never forgave the injury done to his father. To the treacherous revenge of Moolla Hossein are attributable all the misfortunes which subsequently overtook Mehrab Khan. On the failure of Shah Suja's first attempt to recover his dominions in 1833, the ex-king found refuge for a short time at Khelat before his return to his exile at Loodhiana. When the expedition of 1838 for the restoration of the Shah was determined on, a British officer, Lieutenant Leech, was sent to Khelat to secure the co-operation of Mehrab Khan, through whose territories the armies had to march. Moolla Hossein, however, contrived to create a dislike between the Khan and Lieutenant Leech, and the latter left without attaining his object. The treacherous minister further caused it to be believed that the Khan had seized stores of grain which had been collected for the British troops, and he wrote orders in the Khan's name, but without his knowledge, inciting the tribes to rise and harrass the British army on its line of march. Sir Alexander Burnes was deputed to Khelat to allay the supposed hostility of the Khan and to negotiate a Treaty with him. The Treaty was signed contrary to the secret wishes of Moolla Hossein, and the Khan agreed to proceed to Quetta to pay respects to Shah Suja. Sir A. Burnes preceded him, and on his way was waylaid by a party appointed by Moolla Hossein and robbed of the draft Treaty which the Khan had signed. The belief that this was done at the instigation of the Khan was studiously impressed on the British Government, and the Khan himself was prevented from going to Quetta by Moolla Hossein, who frightened him into the belief that the British intended to make him a prisoner. The proofs of the Khan's hostility were now apparently complete, and it was resolved to punish him when a fitting opportunity occurred. When General Wiltshire's brigade was returning from Cabul in 1839, a detachment was sent to Khelat to punish the Khan. The town was taken by storm on the 13th of November. Mehrab Khan fell in the assault, and his son Hossein Khan fled. From the papers discovered in the fort, the treachery of Moolla Hossein was fully proved. He was therefore made a prisoner. In attendance on the British army was one Shah Newaz Khan, a youth of fourteen, descended in the direct male line from Mahabut Khan, who had been deposed by Ahmed Shah. This youth, and his brother Futteh Khan, had been imprisoned by Mehrab Khan, but had effected their escape. Shah Newas Khan was set up by the British Government as Khan of Khelat, but the provinces of Sarawuz and Kutch Gundava were annexed to the dominions of the king of Cabul. Shortly after the accession of Shah Newaz Khan, a revolution broke out, headed by Mehrab Khan's son, who had assumed the name of Nusseer Khan. Shah Newaz was deposed, the British representative at Khelat was murdered, and there was open war between Nusseer Khan and the British Government. As the only means of quieting the country and doing tardy justice to the memory of the unfortunate Mehrab Khan, the British Government reversed its policy, established Nusseer Khan in power, and restored to him the districts which had been annexed to Cabul. After the withdrawal of the British force from Cabul, this Treaty, by which Khelat was acknowledged to be a dependency of Cabul, became a dead letter. In 1842 a proposal was made to conclude a Supplementary Treaty, by which pecuniary aid should be substituted for military support to the Khan; but this suggestion was not acted upon. In 1854, however, when war between England and Russia was threatened, and it became of importance to strengthen British influence on the western frontier, a new Treaty was concluded with the Khan, which abrogated the Treaty of 1841, renewed the obligations of the Khan to oppose all the enemies of the British Government, to act in subordination to the British Government, to enter into no negotiations with other States without its consent, and to receive British troops into his country if such a measure should be deemed necessary. By this Treaty also the British Government granted to the Khan an annual subsidy of Rupees 50,000, on condition of his preventing his subjects from committing outrages within or near British territory, of his protecting merchants, and permitting no exactions on trade beyond certain specified duties. Nusseer Khan died in 1857. It was afterwards discovered that he had been poisoned. There were three claimants for the succession, Azim Khan, brother of Mehrab Khan; his son, of the same name; and Khodadad Khan, half-brother of the late Chief. The last, an imbecile youth, was elected by the Chiefs, with whom, however, he soon embroiled himself. He also had to contend against the pretensions of Futteh Khan, the brother of our nominee Shah Newaz Khan, who was supported by Azad Khan of Kharan. But for the countenance and support of the British Government, he could not have maintained himself in power for many days. In 1859 the British Government gave the Khan Rupees 50,000, addition to the subsidy paid under the Treaty, to enable him to strengthen his hands, and meet the cost of reducing the rebellious tribe of Murrees, who harrassed the British frontier. This additional grant was paid for four successive years, but very little good resulted from it. The leading Chiefs of Khelat conspired against Khodadad Khan, and, on 17th March 1863, proclaimed his cousin, Sherdil Khan, as their ruler. The town and fort of Khelat were surrendered to the rebels without a show of defence. Sherdil Khan was murdered in May 1864, and Khodadad Khan was re-elected Chief of the State. He had been recognized by the British Government as Khan of Khelat, and the payment of the subsidy of Rupees 50,000, under the Treaty of 1854, which had been suspended during the disturbances in the country, has been revived. In 1863 a convention was made with Khodadad Khan, by which he engaged to secure the protection of the Mekran telegraph within the territories of his feudatory Chiefs in consideration of a subsidy of Rupees 5,000 a year to be paid to the Chiefs, and authorized the British Government to make their own arrangements for subsidizing his feudatories. During the revolution in Khelat this convention was declared to be in abeyance. In 1873 the Government of India, wearied of fruitless attempts to preserve peace, withdrew the Political Agent, Major Harrison, and refused payment of the subsidy. The result was, we quote the *Pioneer*, that trade by the Bolan Pass, which had long been languishing, entirely ceased, and the interests of many British subjects were thereby seriously compromised. Lord Northbrook resolved to open the Bolan to trade and accordingly sent Major Sandeman with a strong force. Lord Lytton has followed up the policy of his predecessor, and placed a force in the country sufficient to overawe the chiefs inclined to rebellion, and lend solid weight to the advice tendered by the Residents to the Khan. The result has been successful. The rebellion has been suppressed, and the Sirdars have been reconciled with their Chief. The *Pioneer's* Karachi correspondent gives an interesting account of the meeting of His Excellency the Viceroy with the Khan and his Sirdars. The writer says:

"His Excellency welcomed the Khan to British territory, congratulated him on the proof the visit afforded of his desire to maintain friendly relations with Government, thanked him for the way in which he had received Major Sandeman's missions, accepted that officer's mediation and carried out his awards: and expressed his gratification at learning from Colonel Colley that many signs of returning prosperity were already apparent. He said that he hoped the peace now concluded would be permanent, and the amiable relations between His Highness and the Sirdars continue to be strengthened, both sides adhering faithfully to the terms agreed on. The Khan, after the usual compliments, said he was the servant of the British Government whose orders he would always implicitly obey and that he for his part sincerely desired to carry out all that had been agreed on. The Sirdars were then presented, and the Khan took leave, a second salute being fired and the guard of honour presenting arms. At the return visit, which took place shortly afterwards, the Khan expressed his gratitude to Government and to Major Sandeman, for their good office. In the afternoon, he was admitted to a private interview, when he solemnly ratified the agreement arranged by Major Sandeman, the chief points of which were that he and the chiefs agreed to refer all future quarrels to British arbitration instead of resorting to hostilities. In consideration of the happy settlement of affairs, and in recognition of its renewal of friendly terms with the Khan, the Viceroy was pleased to intimate that the original subsidy would be restored, with an addition to compensate for the loss of transit duties. All the Khelatis seemed pleased and happy with the turn things have taken, and glad to have some hope of prolonged peace. To ensure this, and to protect and encourage trade, the agency will be re-established, and Major Sandeman and his escort will at the Khan's request remain for the present for the safe transit of trade and keep all quiet.

The action of the British Government, it is said, has displeased the Amir of Cabul. It is believed that the resolution of the British Government to connect the Bolan with a Railway has led the Amir to seek alliance with the Russians. We fear however that there is little hope of keeping Khelat quiet without a strong man at the head of its affairs.

BHAUNAGAR—A CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTY.

BHAUNAGAR has been a constitutional difficulty with the Government of India. We gave last week the substance of the Government notification restoring certain villages to the Thakur of Bhaunagar. Mr. Hobhouse introduced a Bill to give validity to the proceedings of British officer in the administration of those villages during the interim. In introducing this Bill in the Governor General's Council Mr. Hobhouse dwelt on the constitutional difficulty under notice. He said: The scheduled villages are intermingled with the Thakur's Kathiawar villages, and great inconvenience and irritation were found to result from the circumstance, that in one village the Thakoor besides being proprietor, was an independent chieftain, making and administering law subject only to the arrangements made by the Agency, while the next village, of which he was also proprietor, was subject to all the minutæ of law affecting a Bombay Regulation district. The inhabitants of two contiguous villages had the same origin, the same faith, habits, manners and traditions, they looked up to the same immediate superior, while the systems of law by which their affairs were regulated were essentially different. Continual disturbances and complaints arose from this cause, and led to a careful enquiry into the whole matter which was instituted in the year 1859. It was in the result determined that so much of the Thakur's property as had been ceded in sovereignty to the British Government in 1802 should be ceded over to him, subject only to the arrangements made for the Kathiawar Political Agency."

Subsequently the cession of the villages was made the subject of litigation. Some time, we quote Mr. Hobhouse, before the notification of 1866, when the villages were clearly British territory, an ordinary suit was brought before the Munsif of Gogo to recover a piece of land situated in the Gangli. The claim was defended, apparently with great vigour, and the battle raged with various fortune. The Munsif gave the plaintiff a decree. The Judge of Ahmedabad reversed the decree. The plaintiff appealed to the High Court, who reversed the decree of the Judge and remanded the case for retrial. All that happened before the notification of 1866, and the suit was pending on the remand when the notification was issued. The defendant then took a new point, and objected that the Judge had lost his jurisdiction by the circumstance that the village of Gangli had ceased to be British

territory. The Judge overruled the objection, and he set the Munsif's overturned decree on its legs again. Then it was the defendant's turn to appeal to the High Court, and appeal he did, and the question was argued whether the Judge of Ahmedabad had jurisdiction or not. The High Court thought that, if the territory had actually been ceded, the cession would destroy the jurisdiction; but they held that it had not been ceded because the Crown had no authority to cede any territory at all. This decision was given in the year 1870. Upon this decision the Government of India contrived, by leave of the Court and by arrangement with the parties, to intervene in the suit. The case was re-argued upon some new materials before the High Court, who adhered to their opinion. It then went to the Privy Council, who delivered judgment on the 28th March last. The constitutional question was raised by the Privy Council. On examining the written Convention of 1860 made with the Thakur of Bhaunagur, their Lordship's found that it was not a cession at all. Their Lordships remarked:

"'The town and port of Bhaunagar were part of the territory to which the 7th Article (that directly bearing upon the present question) relates. That Article is in these words: 'Upon the above conditions Her Majesty's Government agree as follows: Government concede, as a favour, and not as a right, the transfer of Bhaunagar itself, with Wadwa, Sihor, and ten subordinate villages, from the district of Gogo, subject to the Regulations, to the Kathiawar Political Agency.'

"'This is not the language of cession. It is *prima facie* nothing more than an engagement for the transfer of the places mentioned (including Gangli), which were then, beyond question, British territory, from a Regulation Province to an extraordinary jurisdiction. The other Articles are consistent with this view.'

The Crown has accordingly issued a fresh notification ceding the villages. The Bill which Mr. Hobhouse introduced and which has been passed completes the executive act of the Government. It is in fact an indemnity Bill. So far for the future. But then, asks Mr. Hobhouse, what is to be done for the interval during which these villages have been governed illegally, though in perfect good faith? It is clear that persons who have been subjected to criminal or civil process may bring actions for trespass or assault; that those against whom decrees have been passed may deny the validity of those decrees and litigate the question decided by them all over again. There has in fact been no legal basis for many of the most important functions of Government for ten years and upwards. The story of this Bill points an important moral. No attention was originally paid to law and constitution, and after years of blundering and litigation, the remedy is at last applied. We hope it will prove effectual.

HOW THE NEW CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE WORKS.

WE HAVE always disapproved of the provision in the Criminal Procedure Code, which allows an appeal on behalf of the Crown against a verdict of acquittal by the court of first instance. We could never discover the slightest necessity for this extraordinary provision, and we cannot but regard it as a retrograde move. It is sometimes urged in support of the measure that under the peculiar circumstances of the country there may be cases where native jurors or assessors might return perverse verdicts against the manifest weight of evidence, and it was therefore necessary to provide some safe-guards for the vindication of justice. This argument seems plausible enough at first sight, but it will not bear scrutiny. It should be borne in mind that in trials with the aid of assessors, the decision rests not with the native gentlemen who sit as assessors but with the European Sessions Judge, who is presumably an officer of experience and ability, and who is certainly not likely to be swayed by any perverse sympathies in favour of the accused. Even as regards trial by Jury in the Mofussil, although the Judge cannot convict an accused person against the opinion of the Jury, yet the verdict of the latter is not final as in the presidency towns. The Procedure Code provides that in the event of the Judge differing from the Jury, he may refer the case to the High Court and upon such a reference being made the ultimate decision rests with the High Court. It will be seen therefore that every reasonable provision is made to guard against any manifest failure of justice that may be apprehended from the possible prejudices or misplaced sympathies of native jurors or assessors. And as regards our judges and magistrates it is absurd to suppose that they have any undue leaning towards accused persons. On the contrary it is well known that when they err at all it is almost always on the side of severity. Under these circumstances we have always been of opinion that the provision in the Code allowing a Government appeal against acquittals by a local Court, was an utterly uncalled-for violation of the fundamental principles of criminal jurisprudence that no man ought to be put in jeopardy more than once on the same charge. At the same time the objectionable section remained a dead letter so long that we were not without hopes that the local Government would seldom think of having recourse to this extraordinary right of appeal, and that in course of time the Legislature would perceive its mistake and repeal the section altogether. But it seems that we were mistaken. We understand that within the last few months the local Government has preferred 3 or 4 appeals against acquittals by Courts of Session, and the most remarkable feature in all of them is that they turn upon pure questions of fact and credibility of witnesses, and there is no suggestion whatever of the lower court having gone wrong upon a point of law. Another curious circumstance in connection with these appeals is that the Procedure Code makes no provision for any notice being served upon the accused, so that the High Court might, if it chose to do so, on an *ex-parte* application by the crown, reverse an aquittal and pass sentence on a discharged defendant without giving him an opportunity of being heard. We understand that when the first of those appeals was preferred, the Judges of the High Court found that in this state of the law, the only way in which they could inform the defendant of the step taken by the Government, was by directing the District Magistrate to proceed under another extraordinary section of the Code, and arrest the accused on suspicion of having committed the very offence for which he has been already tried and acquitted!

As a matter of fact all the Government appeals already disposed of have been undefended. In two of these new trials were ordered, but in the third the acquittal has been reversed and sentence of death passed upon the defendant. It is this latter case of the *Queen v. Rhidoy Patro*, to which our remarks to-day have special reference. The prisoner was tried upon a charge of murder before the Sessions Court of West Burdwan, and the Judge, Mr. Tweedie, who presided at the trial disbelieved the evidence for the prosecution and acquitted the defendant. There was no point of law involved in the case and the question was simply whether the witnesses were worthy of credence and the guilt of the prisoner proved beyond all reasonable doubt. The Sessions Judge after mature deliberation came to the conclusion that the evidence was incredible, that the prisoner had no motive whatever for acting in the manner he was represented to have done, and that the witnesses who were all hostile to the prisoner had conspired to swear away his life. The appeal of the Government against this acquittal was heard by Justices Jackson and McDonnel, who quashed the acquittal and passed sentence of death upon the defendant. We have no desire—indeed it would be presumptuous in us—to criticise the judgment of the High Court. But we may be permitted to say without any impropriety, that upon a pure question of fact and with the deliberate opinion of the Judge who tried the case in favour of the prisoner, it is impossible to say that the arguments adduced in the judgment of the High Court prove the defendant's guilt beyond all reasonable doubt. Indeed, we know of few cases depending merely on the credibility of evidence in which it is not possible for different persons to come to different conclusions, especially when a court may be easily misled by trumped up cases. No doubt the greatest deference is due to the mature judgment of the learned Judges of the High Court, but it must not be forgotten that the Judge below had the great advantage of watching the demeanour of the witnesses, and when his judgment is in favour of the prisoner, it is, we submit with all deference, impossible that grave doubts should not exist regarding the soundness of the conclusion arrived at by the High Court. Under these extraordinary circumstances we venture to express an earnest hope that Sir Richard Temple will be pleased to stay the execution of the prisoner. It would be an act of grace for which the public will feel deeply grateful to His Honor, and it will be especially opportune on the auspicious occasion of the proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Title of Empress of India. We believe a movement has been set on foot by some of the leading members of the bar and the native community to petition His Honor upon the subject, and we hope that their humane efforts will bear fruit.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE THANK Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co. for a batch of Messrs. MacMillan and Co.'s new series of Text-Books for Indian Schools *viz.*, I. A Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas. By C. B. Clarke, M. A. F. L. S. F. G. S. II. Arithmetic for Indian Schools. By Barnard Smith, M. A. III. Mensuration and Surveying for Beginners, adapted for use in Indian Schools. The second and third are old friends in a new garb. The present edition has been adapted for use in the Indian schools. Mr. Bernard Smith's Arithmetic is now in universal use in the schools and colleges all over the country, and its utility has been enhanced by the introduction of Indian weights and measures, and the insertion of exercises involving those weights and measures. The same improvement has been made in Todhunter's Mensuration and Surveying. A table of Indian land measure is given with exercises involving that measure. This table would have been complete, if the equivalents of the Indian land measure in square feet had been given. Mr. Clarke's Geographical Reader is a new publication. It is adapted for the use of higher class students, who have been taken through a Geographical Primer. Mr. Clarke has given a copious geographical account of India, which will be found very useful from the variety and importance of the descriptions. A great deal of useful information has been compressed within a small compass. Mr. Clarke it appears has not sufficient confidence in his reader's memory, for he has taken the trouble to append to the book a glossary of geographical terms. Of the two books we have first noticed nothing that we can say will enhance their popularity, they are so well known and so largely used. Mr. Clarke's Geography will be a valuable addition to our text-books. In some places he is inconveniently concise.

THE PESHWAR CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* sends the following Frontier news:

"Overwork has prevented my writing before, not the absence of any important news. Our neighbours the Affridees are getting bolder daily, and constant reports are being brought in from all sides of their ill-doings. Some 8 or 900 came down on Fort Mackeson on the 28th of last month about 2 P. M.; and although they kept well away, they were speedily sent to the right-about. They afterwards attacked the police station of Ahmud Chaboora, but kept under cover, and no casualties are reported on either side. "The bobbies," I fancy, must have suffered a good deal from funk! I fear the men who brought in the intelligence somewhat exaggerated the importance of their news; nevertheless a Squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers was at once ordered out from Nowshera, under Captain Box, who assumed command of the Fort, and 100 of the 14th Seikh Infantry also went from here to reinforce the garrison.

No further disturbances were reported until last week, when it appears that four men of the 11th Bengal Lancers were surrounded in a nullah and carried off. Between Hoti Murdan and Fort Abazai, a body of hillmen (Momunds) came down suddenly on a party of coolies engaged in excavating the new Swat river canal: 10 were killed and 25 wounded. On the appearance of a few sowars of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, our friends made off for the hills, as is usually their custom under such circumstances. Another band some days afterwards took it into their heads to carry off 10 or 12 women who were cutting grass near the Grand Trunk-road, a few miles from Nowshera, but the captives were released the next day, and returned to their desolate friends none the worse."

But we may say there is no cause for alarm. Such petty disturbances by frontier tribes are not unknown; a little vigorous action is necessary to quiet the wild tribes inhabiting the frontier.

WE ARE REQUESTED to give a prominent insertion to the following notice:

The Railway Conference will assemble at Calcutta on the 6th February, 1877. The place of meeting will be notified hereafter.

All persons who are interested in Railway affairs as well as those who are directly connected with Railway administration, and who desire to submit papers on any question which falls within the scope of the Conference, are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

As it is desirable that important papers should be printed and placed in the hands of the members of the Conference before they meet, early notice is requested.

Where this is impracticable, opportunity will, if possible, be afforded to persons who desire to express their views on such questions *viva voce*, provided that due notice of their intention and an outline of their proposals are forwarded at an early date to the Secretary, who will, in reply, explain the action to be taken on the subject in compliance with the desire of the Chairman of the Section to which it refers.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Railway Conference, Calcutta.

KELLOW C. PYE,
Secretary.

THE TRIAL of one Ormirtolal Banerjea at the Sessions of the High Court brought into light some strange irregularities in the Calcutta Shipping Office. We give the following facts from the report of the *Englishman*:

It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner, an elderly native, had been a very old assistant in the Calcutta Shipping Office. His position was that of Cashier, and as such he had charge of all the money that was deposited by seamen who lived in the Sailors' Home. He kept an account of all the moneys that were paid into the office. When a seaman was shipped by authorities of the Home, prisoner's business was to look into his account, pay his bill for board and lodging due to the Home, and if any balance was left, to pay it to him, taking a receipt for the same. If a seaman died, the money left after paying for his board lodging and funeral expenses was credited to Government. A seaman, named Eastwood, had deposited with the prisoner, about the beginning of August last, some money. He remained in the Home for some days, was taken ill, and was sent to the Medical College Hospital, where he died on the 22nd of August. Mr. Edmonds, the Deputy Shipping Master, intimated to the prisoner, on the 23rd of August, Eastwood's death, and presented to him a bill for Rs. 8-14, due to the Sailors' Home. Some time after Mr. Edmonds discovered that the prisoner held a receipt purporting to be an acknowledgment signed by Eastwood, the deceased seaman, for Rs. 28. The document was dated the 23rd August, and man had died the previous day. Upon the prisoner being asked to explain how he could have paid the deceased seaman, or any person who may have personated him, the balance that was to his credit, when on that very day he had been informed of Eastwood's death, prisoner gave some reasons, which appeared to Mr. Edmonds not at all satisfactory. The matter having been reported to the Shipping Master, criminal proceedings were instituted against the prisoner.

The man was convicted and sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. But the question arises—how were these irregularities carried on so long without discovery? Were not the books examined by the head of the Office? Was there no one to check the payments made by the cashier? Is it true that this man had been before charged with similar irregularities, and was his fault condoned? Was any security taken from him? Were not the title-deeds of his house kept as security, and will it be easy to recover the money thus misappropriated on the strength of the title-deeds? If not, who is to pay the bill? Are the general tax-payers to bear the loss? We pause for a reply.

A PETITION is in circulation praying for mercy for a prisoner named Lokenath Dutt of Sylhet. The man was charged with murder and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge. The High Court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to transportation for life. The petitioners point out certain discrepancies in the evidence, which seem to throw doubt upon it. The benefit of the doubt may fitly be given to the prisoner.

MR. GLADSTONE has spoken out regarding India. He speaks so rarely about India that we need make no apology for reproducing the letter, which has been extorted from him by Raees Uddin Ahmed, residing in London:

Sir,—I have the pleasure of agreeing with your interesting letter more in principle than in fact. My interference in the Eastern question has not been owing to choice, or a preference of exhibiting faults abroad to exhibiting them at home, but has been in fulfilment of very special obligations contracted by me more than 20 years ago. It is retirement, and not prolonged contention, that in my 45th year of political life I not unreasonably desire. It do not agree that because Arabic and Sanscrit are, if they are, more difficult than Greek or Latin, this is the measure of the educating power they denote, or of the marks they should have allotted to them in the examination. I do not think that the English have acquired power in India by violence alone: and I believe that by drawing the natives of India to participate in the English forms of education, we are doing our duty by them, and enabling them to serve their country and their people with honour. I neither expect nor desire to make Englishmen of them, but only that they should be good Indians; and with the view, there are few things I love more than to see Orientals at my own old University of Oxford. Distributing the prizes at King's College this year, I had cordial pleasure in giving the greatest number to the native of Siam, and he was enthusiastically cheered by the fellow students whom he had surpassed. We and our institutions have many faults, but there is at least one good thing in this country, the, power of free discussion on all subjects. I am glad there should be men strongly on behalf of Indians, and to reproach us when they see fit. There are various matters named by you, on which I must reserve my judgment. But though your tone is severe, I hope you will continue to inform us about them; and, rely upon it, there will be many who will be grateful for the information, even if it tell against us, and desirous to turn it to account.

Mr. Gladstone is quite right in saying that he has no desire to "make Englishmen of Indians," but what the Indians want is justice—good and substantial justice, and it is because they do not always get it, they complain.

THE JESSORE CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* makes the following remarks on Babu Digumber Mitter's fever pamphlet:

"I cannot concur in opinion with Baboo Degumbar Mitter, that the fever prevailing within the Gangetic delta is *Mainly* due to the obstruction of surface draining of villages, produced by the construction of roads and embankments. If such was the case, we should find the disease not so prevalent, and in a less aggravated form, where no roads or embankments existed, but it is not so. The disease is really endemic everywhere throughout the Gangetic Delta, where paddy-fields abound; and unless we can arrest or dissipate the miasma arising therefrom at certain well-known periods before it reaches the habitations of men, or the villages, we cannot eradicate the malarious fever to be found in such parts. However, all measures calculated to mitigate this inevitable evil are commendable, and no doubt the Baboos, recommendations are valuable in this respect. I have had occasion to study the subject some-what closely, and may have something to say on it hereafter when I can deal with it at length.

We do not think we can better answer the objections of the writer than give the following extracts from the pamphlet:

It should not be forgotten that every village in Lower Bengal is more or less humid after the cessation of the rains, from the beginning of October to the middle of December, more so than during the continuance of the rains, and fever precisely of the epidemic type, though not in an aggravated form, is more or less rife throughout Bengal during those months, than at any other time of the year. Hence the period is characteristically described in our country by the term of Jamastuka—meaning that during that period all the eight portals of the mansion of Pluto are open to receive the dead. The same cause, therefore, *viz.*, the humidity of the sub-soil and the evolvement of that *something* in consequence thereof, which under its normal condition favors the advent of the intermittent type of fever every year in a mitigated form when intensified as would necessarily be the case when the humidity of the soil is aggravated by obstructions offered to the surface drainage of a village during the rains, and thereby allowing it to be wholly absorbed in the sub-soil, would usher in the fever in an epidemic form. We would entreat those who are engaged in enquiry into the cause of this epidemic to bear this significant fact in mind, inasmuch as all their investigations are sure to prove disappointing, if they start with an idea that the fever met with in the epidemic villages is a stranger to the land.

Again:

It would be futile to deny that owing to the periodical rains and the low and swampy condition of the lands, the country is somewhat unhealthy in the rainy season, but strange to say, it is more so at its close than during its continuance,—that is the people are more sickly when the water which covered its surface has drained off, leaving the subsoil more or less moist, than when it covered the face of the country.

Further.

This unhealthiness is, however, the normal condition of the country, which it is as idle to think of escaping from, as from the scorching sun of April and May. What we are concerned with, is the intervention of the abnormal condition which has intensified the normal unhealthiness to a dreadfully, fatal epidemic. This abnormal condition is not to be looked for in the marshy character of the surrounding country, which is ever present, but in that of the villages themselves, the drainage of which, has been interfered with.

If the correspondent has "studied" the subject, as he says, he ought to apply to Babu Degumber for a copy of the pamphlet, which will throw upon his mind the light he seeks.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Secretary to the Ahmednagar Library	4	0	0
Secretary to the Serampore Public Library	13	4	0
Secretary to the Shajehanpore Institute	13	4	0
Secretary to the Oomraotee Library	13	4	0
The District Engineer, Monghyr	2	4	0
Shaik Abdoor Rohim, Palace Moorshedabad	13	4	0
C. Ramia Naidoo Esq., Panchkoora	8	4	0
Babu Preonath Banerjea, Kaliabar	13	4	0
,, Eshan Chunder Mozoomdar, Bharenga	10	0	0
,, Muttylall Roy, Dinapore	10	0	0
,, Issur Chunder Seal, Sylhet	13	4	0
,, Jogannath Singh, Thacoorgunge	20	0	0
,, Kishen Gopal Roy, Bogra	5	0	0
,, Greesh Chunder Bhor, Commilla	10	0	0
,, Bhyrub Chunder Dey, Chittagong	13	4	0
,, Surendranath Pal Chowdry, Ranaghat	13	4	0
,, Gobind Chunder Ghosal, Bundlecan	10	0	0
,, Gobind Chunder Mookerjee, Pooree	20	0	0
,, Lala Ram Panrai, Purneah	13	4	0
,, Chunder Bhoosun Bhattacharjea, Dogachia	5	0	0
,, Kallydas Bhattacharjea, Orissa	7	0	0
,, Shym Kishore Bose, Moonsiff, Chintamon	10	0	0
,, Gurupersad Das, Durrang	10	0	0
,, Jogeshar Ghose, Bansbariah	13	4	0

ERRATUM.—For E. R. Richardson Esq. Secy. Reading Club Jamalpore, read—Jaunpore... 6 10 0

Government Notifications,

Calcutta Gazette.—*December* 20, 1876.

GENERAL. *The 13th December* 1876.—The following officers are vested with special appellate powers under Section 87 of the Land Registration Act VII (B C.) of 1876:

Mr. R. T. Sevestre, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan.

Baboo Gour Dass Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Beerbhoom.

,, Bankim Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly.

Baboo Juggo Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack.

The Hon'ble Ram Sunker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Dinno Nath Addy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong.

Mr. W. Sarson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong.

Mr. J. H. Fasson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Rajshahye.

Baboo Kasee Kinkur Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna.

Mr. H. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore.

Mr. C. D. C. Winter, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr.

Mr. A. A. Wace, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr.

Mr. A. Manson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah.

Mr. J. Whitmore, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah.

Mr. John Beames. Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 2nd January 1877, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. Toynbee, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Beames, or until further orders.

The 14th December 1876.—Mr. H. F. J. Kean, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to Gya.

Mr. W. Cornell, C.S., having reported his return from furlough on the 6th instant at Bombay, is allowed seventeen day's subsidiary leave from that date to rejoin his appointment.

Mr. Frank St. Clair Grimwood, who was appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Patna Division, is posted to the Sudder Station of Shahabad.

The 15th December 1876.—Syad Ally Quilly Khan, Special Sub-Registrar of Monghyr, is allowed leave for two months under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 14th September last.

Baboo Soorendro Nath Pal Chowdry, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for 14 days under Section 3-1-, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.S., having reported his return from furlough on the 13th instant, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

The services of Mr. R. B. McCabe, one of the gentlemen lately appointed to the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The 18th December 1876.—Mr. J. D. Maclean, Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th January 1877, or such subsequent date, as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. T. F. Bignold, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Gya, is appointed to act as Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. D. Maclean or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Browne, District and Sessions Judge, Second Grade, Cuttack, is appointed to act until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Gya.

Baboo Umbica Churn Roy Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, on leave, is posted to the district of Jessore.

Mr. E. H. Pellew, Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, on special duty, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly during the absence, on leave, of Sir W. J. Herschel, *Bart.*, or until further orders.

Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson is reappointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Hooghly from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. F. H. Pellew.

Mr. C. A. Samuells, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Begoo Serai division of the Monghyr district, is allowed leave for two months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. W. B. Oldham, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Begoo Serai division of the Monghyr district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. A. Samuells, or until further orders. Mr. Oldham will act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr. E. McL. Smith, Sub-Deputy Collector, First Grade, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. W. Gordon, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is appointed to act as Joint Sessions Judge and to exercise the powers of a District Judge under Section 10 of Act VI of 1871 in the Darjeeling and Julpigoree districts during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. F. Rampini, or until further orders. M. Gordon will also act as Principal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, on special duty in the Bengal Secretariat, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates with effect from the date on which M. H. W. Gordon joins his appointment as Officiating Joint Sessions Judge of Darjeeling and Julpigoree.

POLICE.—*The 18th December* 1876.—Mr. F. A. Dawson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuttack, having returned to India on the 6th instant, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him under orders of the 27th April last, is cancelled.

Mr. Dawson is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

The 19th December 1876.—Mr. A. V. Knyvett is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, *vice* Mr. J. Cockburn, under suspension.

REGISTRATION.—*The 13 December* 1876.—Kazee Abdool Ghani is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Ambara, in Monghyr *vice* Kazee Asnad Ali, resigned.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The public is informed that under orders of Government a Gazette to be called "the Behar Hindee Gazette" will be published at Bankipore from 1st January next. The subscription to the "Gazette" has been fixed for the present at Rs. 6 per annum including postage, or Rs. 4-8 without postage.

(Sd.) S. C. BAYLEY,
Commissioner.

Patna Commissioner's Office, the 14th December 1876.

শ্রীরাজনারায়ণ বসু প্রণীত গ্রন্থ।

গ্রন্থের নাম।	কোথায় পাওয়া যায়।	মূল্য,	ডাকমাসুল
হিন্দুধর্ম্মের শ্রেষ্ঠতা,	আদি ব্রাহ্ম-সমাজ, কানিং লাইব্রেরী ও সংস্কৃত যন্ত্রের পুস্তকালয় ...	॥০	৵০
সে কাল আর একাল,	ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরী ও সংস্কৃত যন্ত্রের পুস্তকালয় ...	॥০	১০
হিন্দু অথবা প্রেসিডেন্সী কালেজের ইতিবৃত্ত	ঐ ...	।০	১০
আত্মীয় সভার সভ্য দিগের বৃত্তান্ত	সংস্কৃত যন্ত্রের পুস্তকালয়	।০	১০

NOTIFICATION.

ASSUMPTION BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE TITLE OF EMPRESS OF INDIA.

I. Under the authority of His Excellency the Viceroy of India and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Proclamation of the assumption of the Title of Empress of India by Her Majesty Queen Victoria will be read in a Durbar, to be held on the Calcutta Maidan, on the 1st January 1877, at noon precisely.

2. Her Majesty's troops at the Presidency, with the Calcutta Volunteers, will parade under the command of Brigadier- General Ross, C. B., Commanding the Presidency Division.

3. Tents will be pitched on the Maidan, and the Proclamation will be read in English and the vernacular from a central dais.

4. Seats will be provided on and around the Dais for all Ladies and Gentlemen, European and Native, who may attend the Assemblage. A separate Notification is published to-day regarding the issue of Invitations and cards for admission to the Assemblage.

5. Precisely at noon, the Proclamation will be read in English, Bengali and Hindustani. The troops will then fire a *feu de joie*, and present arms and give three Cheers for Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India. A salute of 101 guns will be fired by the Batteries of Royal Artillery on the ground.

6. An address in the English language will be delivered by the Presiding Officer, and a native gentleman of high rank will deliver a similar address in the vernacular language.

7. Honorary certificates will be presented to the gentlemen who have been selected by Government to receive this distinction.

8. The troops will march past, and the ceremony will conclude.

By order,
C. T. BUCKLAND,
President of the Proclamation Durbar and Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

NOTIFICATION.

ASSUMPTION BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE TITLE OF EMPRESS OF INDIA.

AT a meeting of the Sub-Committee for the regulation of Invitations and admission to the Proclamation Durbar on the 1st January 1877, it was decided, that lists of the Invitations to be issued should be prepared on behalf of the several sections of the Community by the Gentlemen who have kindly undertaken to act as the Representatives of sections of the Community to which they respectively belong Seats will be available for rather more than 3,000 persons and Invitations will be issued upon lists drawn up by the Representative of each Section in numbers, roughly proportionate to the numbers likely to attend from that Section. Applications to be entered on the Invitation list may be made to the Gentlemen representing the section of the Community to which the applicant belongs.

When the total list of Invitations is complete, cards for admission will be issued indicating the block of seats in which a place is assigned to the person invited.

For the Hindoo community—Baboo Degumber Mitter, C. S. I.
„ Mahomedan do. Moulvie Ahmed.
„ Jewish do. Mr. Gubboy.
„ Parsee do. Mr. C. M. Rustomjee.
„ Eurasian do. Dr Chambers.
„ Mercantile do. Mr. H. W. I. Wood.
„ Trades and Volunteers—Mr. Gordon Robb,
„ Military do. Brigadier-General Ross. C. B
„ Marine do. Captain Warden.
„ Ladies and Gentlemen on the Government House List—Mr. Turnbull.

Native Residents of the 24-Pergunnahs—The Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
President of the Durbar Committee and Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

A TREATISE.

On the modern history of the Indian Chiefs, Rajas, Zemindars &c., is in course of compilation.

The compiler has already secured the kind patronage of several Native Chiefs, Rajas and Zemindars with short accounts of their lineage and charitable acts &c.

Rajas, Zemindars and Talukdars who desire to record their names in this work are solicited to forward to the undersigned, at an early date a brief account of their family, together with such informations as may be considered important and interesting to the public.

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I am the son of the late Titaram Paul of Midnapore who the public is well aware, was acquainted with specific medicines for the above diseases. I fully learnt the mode of preparing those medicines from my late father and have cured many people of Midnapore, Calcutta, Hooghly and other places since his death. Any one wishing to be treated by me can apply to me at my residence No. 13, Nilmoni Dutt's Lane, Champatola, Calcutta.

WOOPENDRA NATH PAUL.

I HEREBY certify that my youngest son suffered from Asthma from his fifth to his eleventh year and was wholly cured by the Medicine of Baboo Woopendra Nath Paul.

RAJNARAIN BOSE,
President of the Adi Brahmo Samaj

My father was ailing from asthma for a long time. He had recourse to various sorts of treatment, but none of them proved effectual. At last he regularly used the medicine of Babu Upendra Nath Pal, and was, within a month, freed from all disorders. My own experience leads me to admit that the medicine of Upendra Babu is especially efficacious in cases of Asthma.

HEM CHANDRA BHATTACHARJIA,
Editor of Balmiki Ramayana. And Asst. Secretary. Adi Brahmo Somaj, 28th Baisak, 1798 Sakabda.

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Missirpokhar, Benares.

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I have bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsea, Dysentery and Hysterea, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured. For the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansiliha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rana N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensibly requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another bottle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was brought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul,
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (soo'), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhru *via* Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now The fever is cured, ¾th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your wide known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsea of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master, Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa. His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was use in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and gonorrhœa from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, and about 12 annas of gonorrhœa are reduced. This last disease is of 25 years standing.

Burneshwar Mookerjea,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

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HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE,
Magistrate of Bankura.

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SANYAL,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all those cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Khoomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their cases had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to have some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disgusted.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR GOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Nagpur.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH MOOKUL,
Benares.

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered. All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bajpai,
Umbica Rajbatty.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheecoodeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly sent me. I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talibpur Estate.

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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS. **No. 108,** BARANUSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA